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ARCHIVES FROM ERECH TIME OF NEBUCHADREZZAR AND NABONIDUS

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VOLUME I



PREFATORY NOTE.

It is a pleasure for me to write this prefatory note, first because Goucher College has a Babylonian collection of importance and is able to add this book to the sum of those which are making real for us today a very important period of ancient history; second, because I am grateful to the men who made it possible to secure the Goucher College Babylonian Collection and to give it to the public in this scholarly and attractive form.

Colleges of the size and equipment of Goucher do not ordinarily find themselves possessed of so valuable a collection of ancient records. There are but seven universities in the United States which own such collections, the more important being found at Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard and Chicago. Only three colleges have similar collections: Goucher with almost 1,000 tablets, Smith with about 800, and Haverford with a smaller number. It is due to Professor Clay of Yale University that Goucher secured its collection. He brought the matter to the attention of Professor Dougherty, who communicated with me. I was desirous of securing a collection of Babylonian tablets for three reasons: because I was eager to have Goucher College take part in the furthering of the knowledge of ancient Babylonia and Assyria; because I appreciated keenly the ability of Professor Dougherty to deal with the tablets and wanted him to have an opportunity for further research work; and because of my personal interest, inasmuch as my graduate research lay in the Semitic field.

As usual, there were no funds available to buy the collection. My mind turned spontaneously to a friend of Goucher College whom I thought I could interest in the collection. He granted me an interview and in less than five minutes' time authorized me to proceed with the purchase and to charge the expense to him. It is needless to say that we appreciate his gift and are greatly indebted to him. I regret that he refuses to allow me to mention his name.

Others are far more capable than I am to judge of the value of this work which is now given to the public. Buttressed by the opinion of so eminent an authority as Professor Clay, however, and strengthened by the scholarly qualifications of Professor Dougherty, I am confident that this book will be an important supplement to the knowledge we now have of Babylonia and Assyria and particularly of that which comes from the archives of Erech in the time of Nebuchadrezzar and Nabonidus.

July 10, 1922.

WILLIAM W. GUTH.

To

PRESIDENT WILLIAM WESTLEY GUTH A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Whose Interest and Influence made possible the Goucher College Babylonian Collection



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ABBREVIATIONS.

BA	Beitrüge zur Assyriologie.
BE	Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.
BIN	Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of J. B. Nies.
Br	Brünnow A Classified List of all Simple and Compound Ideograph
BRM	Babylonian Records in the Library of J. P. Morgan.
BT	Strassmaier Babylonische Texte.
Cyr	Inschriften von Cyrus, BT Heft VIII.
GCBC	Goucher College Babylonian Collection.
GCCI	Goucher College Cuneiform Inscriptions.
HWB	Delitzsch Assyrisches Handwörterbuch.
M	Meissner Seltene Assyrische Ideogramme.
MA	Muss-Arnold A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language.
Nbk	Inschriften von Nabuchodonozor, BT, Heft VII.
Nbn	Inschriften von Nabonidus, BT, Heft I—IV.
NKI	Langdon Die Neubabylonischen Königsinschriften.
OBW	Barton The Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing.
REN	Records from Erech, Time of Nabonidus, YBT Vol. VI.
SBD	The Shirkûtu of Babylonian Deities, YOR. Vol. V, Part 2.
SCWA	Ward The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia.
TNN	Tallqvist Neubabylonisches Namenbuch.
VS	Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmüler.
YBT	Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts.
YOR	Yale Oriental Series, Researches.
ZRAG	Vlyicakon Zun Rahylaniahan und Assumischen Grammatile

Zeitschrift für Keilschriftforschung.

ZK



ARCHIVES FROM ERECH TIME OF NEBUCHADREZZAR AND NABONIDUS



INTRODUCTION.

A little more than a century ago scholars were making their first attempts at the decipherment of the cuneiform language. The task was a difficult one and it was not until 1851 that the science was put on a firm basis by the initial achievement of Rawlinson. Today, as the result of many notable discoveries, the linguist and historian have at their disposal a veritable treasury of ancient literature retrieved from the mounds of Mesopotamia, once the seat of mighty empires and the home of cultured peoples.

This literature of a long past age consists of different kinds of inscriptions, each with its value in depicting the life of the period to which it belongs. Accounts of the campaigns of warlike kings, records of architectural work in the construction of palaces and temples, reports of astronomical observations, mathematical computations, bilingual dictionaries, hymns from temple liturgies, texts with formulæ for divination, mythological narratives, etc., prove the complexity of the society which they represent.

Assyriologists, however, have a rich field for study and investigation in another class of documents, the legal contracts, court records, official letters, and business inventories found in temple archives. The life of ancient Babylonia centered in the temple, which controlled the secular as well as the religious activities of the district over which it exercised jurisdiction. Naturally the main function of the temple was to perform ceremonies in honor of the gods, but it also served as a bank and court for the financial and legal affairs of the people. Careful records of all these dealings were kept by the temple authorities. Scribes skilled in the use of the stylus indented soft clay tablets with accurate accounts of transactions as soon as they were concluded. These tablets, some of them simply sun-dried, others baked in the fire, have been preserved for many centuries in the heaped ruins which now mark the sites of ancient centers of worship.

The finding of these documents followed by their decipherment has unfolded a fascinating story of a civilization which was at its height long before the beginning of our era. It is stimulating to the imagination to realize that we today

possess records of the intimate daily life of people who had highly advanced relations with one another thousands of years ago. Myth, legend, exaggeration, and misinformation find no place in these archives. Each tablet represents a definite transaction which took place at a certain time and place between individuals that are mentioned by name, the temple often being a party to the contract. Such an accumulation of records is of the highest value in the contributions it makes to our knowledge of the language, social relations, industries, commerce, law and religion of a race that once exerted a dominating influence upon the course of history.

While there is considerable Early Babylonian and some Assyrian literature of this type, most published texts belong to the Neo-Babylonian, Persian and Greek periods. The important European collections are found in the British Museum¹ and the Berlin Museum.² Among American institutions of learning numerous texts have been published by Pennsylvania University³ and Yale University.⁴ The collections of the late J. P. Morgan⁵ and the late Dr. J. B. Nies⁶ are now in the Yale Babylonian Museum, the former as a loan collection and the latter, with § 50,000 for its increase and publication, as a bequest by Dr. Nies.

In 1918 Goucher College was fortunate enough to secure, through the influence of President Guth, who is a specialist in Semitics, and the generosity of a donor, a valuable collection of nearly a thousand Babylonian tablets. The dealer from whom they were purchased at the recommendation of Professor A. T. Clay certified that they came from the mound of Warka, the site of the ancient city of Erech, and their contents prove the correctness of his assertion. All available evidence indicates the antiquity and importance of Erech⁷ as a metropolis of southern Babylonia. Its great temple was Êanna, noted for the worship of Ishtar, the supreme goddess of the Babylonians and the Assyrians. Astarte, "the queen of heaven," whose worship by the Jews Jeremiah⁸ so severely condemned, was the Phoenician counterpart of this Babylonian deity. She was represented by Aphrodite among the Greeks and by Venus among the Romans.

About ninety per cent of the documents in the Goucher College Babylonian Collection belong to the Neo-Babylonian and Persian periods. Mentioning the reign with the largest number of tablets first, and so on down to the reigns with

¹ BT Heft I—XII. ⁴ YBT Vols. I, III, VI and VII.

⁷ Genesis 10:10. 8 Jeremiah 44.

² VS Heft III—VI. ⁵ BRM Parts I and II.

³ BE Vols. VIII—X. ⁶ BIN Parts I and II.

the fewest number, the following reigns are represented: Nebuchadrezzar, Nabonidus, Nabopolassar, Cambyses, Amêl-Marduk, Darius, Cyrus, Neriglissar, Kandalanu and Barzîa. The dating of nearly three hundred tablets is not complete enough to determine the reigns, or years, to which they belong. However, their contents and style of writing prove that they belong to the late rather than the early Babylonian period. More than fifty records are in the Sumerian language and therefore belong to a very early period. Over a dozen are labels, known as bullæ, that were attached to sacks of grain, bundles of produce, etc., sent from one place to another.

The four hundred and twenty texts of this volume belong to the reigns of Nebuchadrezzar and Nabonidus, two hundred and sixty-two to the reign of Nebuchadrezzar (604—561 B. C.) and one hundred and fifty-eight to the reign of Nabonidus (555—538 B. C.). (Some authorities regard 539 B. C. as the concluding year of the reign of Nabonidus.) These two kings together reigned a total of sixty years of the eighty-seven years representing the Neo-Babylonian period, from the first year of Nabopolassar (625 B. C.) to the capture of Babylon by Cyrus (538 B. C.). If the time were reckoned from the capture of Nineveh by Nabopolassar (606 B. C.), the combined reigns of Nebuchadrezzar and Nabonidus would represent an even greater percentage.

The following tables show the distribution of the tablets throughout the reigns of the two kings. The only years missing in the reign of Nebuchadrezzar are the year of accession, the tenth and fifteenth. All the years of Nabonidus are represented except the fourteenth. While the exact date of thirty-four tablets cannot be determined, it is interesting to note how the tablets are grouped together in certain parts of the reigns. The catalogue gives a summary of the contents of all the tablets.

TIME OF NEBUCHADREZZAR.

Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	Year of Reign	Number of Tablets
Acc.	0	5	5	10	0
1	3	6	1	11	1
2	4	7	2	12	3
3	4	8	3	13	1
4	2	9	1	14	2

Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	Year of Reign	Number of Tablets
15	0	25	1	35	5
16	1	26	7	36	15
17	1	27	4	37	16
18	6	28	1	38	17
19	2	29	2	39	` 15
20	3	30	4	40	11
21	6	31	3	41	15
2 2	20	- 32	8	4 2	15
23	8	33	3	43	4
24	6	34	5	?	2 6

TIME OF NABONIDUS.

Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	Year of Reign	Number of Tablets	
Acc.	1	7	32	14	0	
1	3	8	14	15	1	
2	4	9	6	16	1	
3	10	10	18	17	1	
4	5	11	24	?	8	
5	22	12	3			
6	3	13	2			

It is not necessary to give more than a brief description of the historical setting of these two kings. Nebuchadrezzar was the son of Nabopolassar, who with the help of the Medes captured the city of Nineveh in 606 B. C. and thus brought an end to the Assyrian empire. While still crown prince, Nebuchadrezzar led the Babylonian army that defeated the Egyptians at the battle of Carchemish in 605 B. C., which victory decided the fate of the Mediterranean countries formerly tributary to Assyria. After pursuing the Egyptians to the borders of their land, he hurried back on account of the death of his father. Immediately assuming the reins of government, he ruled with a strong hand for forty-three years. The royal inscriptions which belong to his reign deal mainly with building operations. In 586 B. C. he captured Jerusalem and caused the Jews to dwell as exiles in Babylonia.

After Nebuchadrezzar came the brief and unimportant reigns of Amêl-Marduk (Evil-Merodach), Neriglissar, and Lâbâshi-Marduk (Laborosoarchod). Nabonidus, the last of the Neo-Babylonian kings, was not of the royal line. The son of Nabû-balâtsu-iqbi, he was chosen by the priests of Babylon as the occupant of the throne after the last three kings of the Nabopolassar dynasty had demonstrated their weakness and inefficiency. The character of Nabonidus indicates that he could not have been a usurper in the ordinary sense of the term. Interested more in archaeological investigations and religious reforms than in the political affairs of his kingdom, he left military matters to his son, Belshazzar, who as crown prince seems to have exercised almost regal authority. There is little doubt that the latter would have become another Nebuchadrezzar, if Cyrus had not put an end to his dreams.

The texts of this volume contain three references to Belshazzar. No. 322,1 which mentions him by name, is a receipt for the tithe which he paid to the temple in Erech. In the other cases he is referred to by the title mâr šarri = "the son of the king," i. e., crown prince. No. 405:1—7 indicates that he was entitled to the same treatment accorded his father, while No. 355:1—32 is a record of money paid to a man sent to him, probably with a message.

There are nineteen seal impressions. Thirteen are records of wine received by Gimillu, the son of Ardîa, for goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, farmers, cattlemen and sheep shearers. See Nos. 76, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 136, 138, 171, 182, 183. Gimillu was evidently in charge of the distribution of wine to those who worked for the temple in various capacities. Another tablet with a seal impression, No. 410, shows that he was entrusted with iron wagons. Five tablets are records of flour and barley received by Ina-silli-Nergal for similar workmen. See Nos. 105, 106, 137, 147, 150. The most common symbol of these seals is the figure of a worshipper with hand outstretched to a star or crescent, or both. See Nos. 154, 239, 241 in REN. The caduceus, or herald's staff, plus an eight-pointed rosette-like star in Nos. 99, 100, 103, 183, is more unusual. For reference to Ishtar's "caduceus of two serpents with bulging necks" see SCWA p. 156. Figures 135, 414, 416, 417, ibid., give representations of the caduceus without the star. Attention should also be called to No. 385 in this

¹ See transliteration and translation on page 37.

² See transliteration and translation on page 37.

volume, as it contains the head of a bird scratched on the edge of the tablet. There is no apparent reason for this action on the part of the scribe. See also No. 368.

The texts concerning the *širkûtu*, are important as they give additional data concerning this class of temple servants, discussed in *REN* p. 13 f. Nos. 161, 361, 401 are among the transliterated and translated texts. They show that flour was given to members of the *širkûtu* for the performance of work, such as drawing the ship of a temple official or going for cattle, and that clothing was also given to them. No. 361 is especially interesting in that it is the simple record of the dedication of an individual to the order. Other references to the *širkûtu* are in Nos. 38, 89, 125, 234, 235, 249, 256. From these texts we learn that money, as well as wine, barley and flour, was given to members of the *širkûtu*. Additional evidence of the existence of a chief *širku* is furnished and there is an allusion to the seal of a *širku*. The name *Ša-aNa-na-a-taš-mit*, 96:7; 166:6, meaning "The one whom Nanâ has marked," no doubt refers to the practice of marking a *širku* with the figure of a star. No. 89:2, 3, indicates that there was a table for the *širkûtu*.

There is abundant use of the GIS sign in contexts where we would expect forms of $na\check{s}\hat{u}$, such as $i\check{s}-\check{s}\acute{u}-\acute{u}$, $it-ta-\check{s}\acute{u}$, and $it-ta-\check{s}\acute{u}-\acute{u}$. Evidence that the sign is intended to represent $na\check{s}\hat{u}$ is furnished by the following passages.

12 šiqil kaspi a-na şi-di-ti-šu-nu ša ul-tu ^{araḥ}Abu a-di ^{araḥ}Tebêtu a-na ^mNûr-e-a u ^mKi-na-a ša ri-ḥa-a-tu³ a-na mâr šarri iš-šú-ú na-din:

"12 shekels of silver for their maintenance, which from the month Ab to the month Tebet are given to Nûrêa and Kinâ, who the *rihâtu* to the son of the king brought."

No. 72:6—10

1 šiqlu a-na "Nâdina(-na)-aḥu apil "dIn-nin-zêr-ibni ša ri-ḥa-a-ta" a-na šarri GIŠ-ù na-din.

"1 shekel is given to Nâdina-ahu, the son of Innin-zêr-ibni, who the *rihâta* to the king brought."

¹ See page 36.

² For a full discussion of Babylonian temple servants, dedicated to particular deities, see SBD, YOR Vol. 5, Part 2. The reason for writing the term $\check{sirk\hat{u}tu}$ with k instead of q is given in SBD, note 1.

³ Cf. 22:5; 184:7; 405:14. Ri-ha-a-tu, ri-ha-a-ta, may be the plural of rêhtu, rîhtu, "rest," "remainder." See MA p. 959. Rihûtu, "liquid," "that which is poured out," also suggests itself. See MA p. 958. Either of these etymologies could be accepted on the assumption that the word probably developed a technical meaning.

Another good comparison is found in No. 36, where $GI\mathring{S}$ in line 10 is used in the same sense as it-ta- $\check{s}i$ in line 7. A study of all the appearances of $GI\mathring{S}$ and $GI\mathring{S}$ - \check{u} adds weight to this conclusion. Thus the value $GI\mathring{S} = na\check{s}\hat{u} =$ "raise," "carry," "bring," "take," seems to be established. The possibility of using this value in the hitherto unexplained $GI\mathring{S}$ -BAR at once suggests itself. $MA\mathring{S} = sibtu =$ "increase," "interest." M 1056 indicates that the more simple $MA\mathring{S}$ sign may be used for sibtu. Hence $GI\mathring{S}$ -BAR may be read $GI\mathring{S}$ - $MA\mathring{S} = na\mathring{s}$ sibti = "the bringing of increase or interest." The shorter translation "tax" is as applicable to $na\mathring{s}$ sibti as to $na\mathring{s}$ bilti.

TRANSLITERATIONS AND TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED TEXTS.

Transliterations and translations of selected texts are given in order that the catalogue may be supplemented and the actual character of the documents more fully illustrated. Thus students of ancient civilization, unacquainted with cuneiform writing, will have at their command original sources for the reconstruction of Babylonian society. At the same time, lexicographical notes, based on the texts given, will be welcomed by those interested in the Babylonian language. A discussion of other texts and grammatical forms contained in this volume will be published in the future.

No. 35. Lease of property from a woman for four years.

This document shows that a Babylonian woman in the 6th century B. C. could own considerable real estate and had the right to draw up a rigid agreement in leasing it. The fact that she required a daily rental of 12 meals indicates, either that her household was large enough to consume that amount of food, or that it was her purpose to sell what was given and thus profit, we may imagine, by prices, should they advance. A fine was imposed in case of any breakage of property. It was also legal for a daughter to attest the contract. These rights of

¹ For occurrences of *GIŠ* see 13:4; 21:6; 31:7; 36:10; 38:4; 39:8; 41:3; 48:5; 53:6; 55:3, 6, 8; 67:4, 6; 81:10; 87:8; 92:9, 13; 141:8; 180:4, 5; 181:2,7; 191:6; 193:3; 210:4, 10; 218:7; 255:4, 8; 266:4; 327:7; 395:8. See also *REN* 39:6, 7, 10, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 33; 66:3, 11.

For occurrences of $GI\mathring{S}$ - \mathring{u} and $GI\mathring{S}$ -u see 72:10; 78:8; 92:8; 133:8; 212:3; 226:5; 234:14; 241:6; 244:15; 255:2; 402:9.

For the purpose of comparison note the use of it-ta- $\check{s}i$ and it-ta- $\check{s}i$ - \acute{u} in 16:3; 20:5; 30:4; 36:7; 40:5; 42:4; 61:4; 70:4; 86:8; 109:4, 6, 12; 123:4; 127:4; 134:4; 152:4; 154:8; 169:4; 179:5; 186:4; 198:8; 204:3; 206:8; 208:9; 210:7; 211:5; 217:6; 218:5; 226:10; 239:12; 240:7; 249:8; 256:9; 271:5; 277:4; 286:6; 293:5; 303:3; 313:4; 318:5.

² See *MA* p. 867.

women are indicative of an advanced state of society in Babylonia long before the beginning of our era.1

bîtu šûtu bîtu šadû u bîtu ru-uk-bu fA-mat-a ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu a-na mKi-id Nabû

h qal-la ša m Ardi-d Nabû a-na ū-mu 5 12 a-ka-lu ù šattu 1/2 šiqil kaspi a-na aš-ša-bu-tu a-di 4 šanāti mes ta-ad-din ša ib-ba-lak-ki-tu 10 šiqil kaspi i-tur-ru ina a-ša-bu ša fKul-la-a mârti-šu

10 hmukinnu mKudurru apil-šu ša ma Nabû-šum-

^mIbni-^dInnina apil-šu ša ^mBalât-su ^{md} Nabû-šum-lîšir apil-šu ša ^mNad-na-a u hdupšarru ma Šamaš-šum-iddin apil-šu ša md Ba-ú-ah-iddin

Uruk^{ki araḥ}Šabâtu ûmu 28 kam šattu 22 kam 15 ^dNabû-kudurri-usur šar Bâbili^{ki}

Bît ma Bêl-iddin apil-šu ša ma Nabû-êtir The house of Bêl-iddin, the son of Nabû-êtir, the south house, the east house and the rukbu2 house

Amata, of her own free will, to Kî-Nabû,

the slave of Ardi-Nabû, at the daily rental of 12 meals and the yearly rental of a half shekel of silver for occupancy for 4 years gave. If anything is broken,

he shall return 10 shekels of silver. In the presence of Kullâ, his (or her) daughter.

Witnesses: Kudurru, the son of Nabû-shum-

Ibni-Innina, the son of Balâțsu, Nabû-shum-lîshir, the son of Nadnâ, and the scribe, Shamash-shum-iddin, the son of Bau-ah-iddin.

Erech, the 28th day of Shabat, the 22nd year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 385. SALE OF A SLAVE.

In this document a wife is placed on an equality with her husband in the ownership and sale of a slave. No difference is recognized between the two in the responsibility which is assumed in making the contract. There is undoubted evidence here of the high legal position reached by women in Babylonia.

ma Bêl-ušallim apil-šu ša mÊriba(-ba) apil mÊpeš(-eš)-ilu [u fIl-su-nu] mârat-su ša ^mŠú-la-a aššati ša ^{mā}Bêl-ušallim ina hu-ud lib-bi-šu-nu ma Šama š-itti-ia hqal-la-šu-nu a-na 1 ma-na kaspi a-na 5 šîmi gam-ru-tu a-na "Ibni-dIštar apil-šu ša ^mMar-duk-a ^hnappahu id-di-nu pu-ut hsi-hu-û [h]pa-qir-ra-nu harad šarru-ú-tu u hmâru-ú-tu ša ina muh-hi ma Šamaš-itti-ia 10 hqal-la-šu-nu i[l-la]-a mdBêl-ušallim

Bêl-ushallim, the son of Êriba, son of Êpesh-ilu, [and Ilsunu], the daughter of Shulâ, the wife of Bêl-ushallim, of their own free will, Shamash-ittîa, their slave, for 1 mina of silver for the full price to Ibni-Ishtar, the son of Marduka, the blacksmith, gave. The responsibility of claimant, plaintiff, service for the king and sonship, which upon Shamash-ittîa, their slave, rests, Bêl-ushallim

¹ Cf. Sayce Babylonians and Assyrians, Chapter II. BA Vol. 4, pp. 1-72.

² Consult rukbu, HWB p. 620 and MA p. 963. $GU\check{S}UR = ur\hat{u} =$ "beam" seems to have rukbu as a parallel Semitic value. Zimmern Ritualta feln 41-42 i 20 contains the following, tarbaşa ûra ruk-bi-e-ti apâti tultappat. The translation "beams" for ruk-bi-e-ti suits the context. The word rukbu, from rakâbu="mount," "ride," suggests the modern use of the term "rider." The rukbu house was evidently a structure in which beams played an important part.

u fI[l]-su-nu aššatu-šu na-šú-ú

hmu-kin-nu ^mMu-še-zib-^dBêl apil-šu ša ^mŠum-ukîn

^mŠa-^aNab**û**-šú-ú apil-šu ša ^{md}Bêl-ri-man-ni apil ^hman-di-di

 ${}^{m}Ki$ -šik- ${}^{d}Nab$ \hat{u} apil-šu ša m Šu-la-a apil...e-a
15 ${}^{md}I$ štar-z \hat{e} r-ibni apil-šu ša m Šu-la-a

^hdupšarru

^{md}Nabû-bêl-šu-nu apil-šu ša ^mKudurru apil ^mÊ-kur-za-kir

Urukii arah Addaru ûmu 11kam šattu 3kam

^{md} Nabû-nâ'id šar Bâbili^{ki}

and I[l]sunu, his wife, assume.

Witnesses: Mushêzib-Bêl, the son of Shum-ukîn,

Sha-Nabû-shû, the son of Bêl-rîmanni, son of the measurer,

Kishik-Nabû, the son of Shulâ, son of . . . êa, Ishtar-zêr-ibni, the son of Shulâ.

The scribe,

Nabû-bêlshunu, the son of Kudurru, son of Êkur-zâkir.

Erech, the 11th day of Adar, the 3rd year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 15. Three men become surety for the return of a man to the temple.

Bailment was a common occurrence in Babylonian legal procedure. This record presupposes a claim of the temple against the individual whose release is secured for a limited period of time. Failure to live up to the terms of the contract involved a monetary fine.

^{md}Nabû-nâ'id apil-šu ša ^{md}Bêl-iddin
^mŠi-'-ilu apil-šu ša ^{md}Na-na-a-karâbi
^u ^{md}Bêl-ibni apil-šu ša ^{md}Nabû-iddin
pu-ut ^mRi-mut apil-šu ša ^{md}Nabû-iddin

5 ina qât ^{mā} Anum-šar-uṣur ^hqi-i-pi u ^{mā} Marduk-êṭir ^hšangû Ê-an-na na-šú-ú ina eli nikasi ša ṣi-e-nu ib-ba-ku-niš-[šim-ma] a-na ^hqi-i-pi u ^hšatammi

a-na hqi-i-pi u hšatammi

10 i-nam-di-nu-uš
ki-i la i-tab-ku-nim-ma
la id-dan-nu-uš 5 ma-na kaspi
a-na £-an-na i-nam-di-nu
hmu-kin-nu mZêri-ia apil-šu ša mdNabûmudammiq apil

15 mª Nergal-a- ša-rid apil-šu ša mNa-din mâr mAn-da-hir mMar-duk apil-šu ša mª Nabû-ah-iddin

^mMar-auk apıt-su sa ^{ma}Nabu-aḥ-ıadın u ^hdupšarru ^{md}Marduk-êṭir apil-šu ša ^{md}Bêl-šum-iškun(-un) mâr ^mDa-bi-bi ^hšangû Ê-an-na

20 Uruk^{ki arah} Abu ûmu 12^{kam} šattu 5^{kam a} Nabû-kudurri-uşur šar Bâbili^{ki} Nabû-nâ'id, the son of Bêl-iddin,
Shi'ilu, the son of Nanâ-karâbi,
and Bêl-ibni, the son of Nabû-iddin,
the responsibility of Rîmût, the son of
Nabû-iddin,

from Anum-shar-uşur, the guardian, and Marduk-êţir, the priest of Êanna, assume. At the time of the appraisement of sheep they shall bring him and to the guardian and administrator they shall give him. If they do not bring and give him, 5 minas of silver to Êanna they shall give.

Witnesses: Zêrîa, the son of Nabûmudammiq, son of , Navgal askarid, the son of Nâdin

Nergal-asharid, the son of Nadin, son of Andahir,

Marduk, the son of Nabû-aḥ-iddin, and the scribe, Marduk-êṭir, the son of Bêl-shum-ishkun, son of Dabibi, the priest of Êanna.

Erech, the 12th day of Ab, the 5th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon. No. 260. RECORD OF BAILMENT.

This interesting record from the temple archives indicates that bailment involved the performance of definite duties by the person bailed. The original detention of Kurbanni-Marduk may have been due to negligence with respect to the very things which it was stipulated he should do when Shamash-ah-iddin secured his release and became surety for his "feet," *i. e.*, his movements, and his ultimate delivery to Nabû-ahê-bulliţ in Babylon if he failed to perform his part of the contract properly.

mdŠamaš-ah-iddin apil-šu ša mdTUR-Ē-sagapil "Mi-sir-a-a pu-ut šêpê ša "Kur-ban-ni-^dMarduk apil-šu ša "Iqîša(-ša) apil "Ba-bu-tu md Nabû-ahê meš-bullit(-it) apil-šu ša mŠad Nabû-šú-ú 5 hšangû Ê-an-na na-ši suluppa i-maš-ših-ma a-ki-i i-mit-ti-šu a-na mdBêl-ahêmeš-iqîša(-ša) i-nam-din $u^m E$ -til·lu ib·bak-kam-ma a-na $^{md}B\hat{e}$ l-a $\hat{h}\hat{e}$ - mes iqîša(-ša) i-nam-din ki-i suluppu al-la¹ 10 i-mit-ti-šu un-da-at-tu-ú u ^mE-til-lu la i-tab-kam-ma la id-dan-nu mdŠamaš-ah-iddin mKur-ban-ni-dMarduk ina arah Nisannu ina Bâbiliki a-na md Nabû-ahême's -bullit(-it) i-nam-din 15 hmu-kin-nu md Marduk-šarr-a-ni apil-šu ša "Ta-lim apil "Šanâti-a "Šú-la-a apil-šu ša ma Nabû-ah-iddin u hdupšarru mdIn-nin-zêr-ušabši(-ši)

apil-šu ša

Shamash-ah-iddin, the son of TUR-Esagilason of Misirâ, the responsibility of the feet of Kurbanni-Marduk, the son of Iqîsha, son of Babûtu, from Nabû-ahê-bullit, the son of Sha-Nabû-shû, the priest of Eanna, bears. The dates he shall measure and according to his impost to Bêl-ahê-iqîsha he shall give, and Etillu he shall bring and to Bêl-ahêiqîsha he shall give. If the dates aside from his impost are lacking and Etillu he does not bring and give, Shamash-ah-iddin Kurbanni-Marduk in the month Nisan in Babylon to Nabû-ahê-bullit shall give. Witnesses: Marduk-sharrani, the son of Talîm, son of Shanâtîa, Shulâ, the son of Nabû-ah-iddin, and the scribe, Innin-zêr-ushabshi,

the son of

ma Na-na-a-karâbi ni-ri-bi ša dûri arah Kislimu ûmu 9^{kam} šattu 31^{kam} 20 a Nabû-kudurri-usur šar Bâbili

Nanâ-karâbi. The entrance of the fort, the 9th day of Kislev, the 31st year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 94. PROMISSORY NOTE.

This document exhibits the usual phraseology of a promise to pay a debt. The facts are stated in the following order: amount of debt, creditor, debtor, and time when the debt is to be paid. In this case there are two debtors and they are equally responsible. Some explanatory notes are often added.

3 ma-na 8 šigil kaspi gaggadu ša 1/2 šiglu pit-ga ša md Innina-zêr-ibni apil-šu ša mRi-mut ina muh-hi ^{md}Sin-iddin ^hqi-i-pi ša Ê-an-na u ^{md}Nabû-bâni-ahi apil-šu ša mIbna-a apil "Ê-kur-za-kir ina arah Du'ûzu i-nam-din-nu-' ištên(-en) pu-ut ša-ni-e na-šú-ú kaspu ša a-na dul-la ù kurummatê^{zun} ša hrêlêmes ša a-na mIna-esî-êtir apil-šu ša ^{md}Na-na-a-ah-iddin 10 e-lat ú-il-tim ša 2/3 ma-na 8 šiqil kaspi hmu-kin-nu md Enlil-šâpik-zêr hTIK-EN-NA mItti-aNabû-balâtu apil-šu ša ma Nabû-qa-mil m Šum-iddin apil-šu ša ma Nergal-ušallim ma Šamaš-ah-iddin 15 apil-šu ša mBalât-su u hdupšarru md Nabûapil-šu ša ^mIbna-a ^hšangû ša Ê-an-na âl Sur-ru arah Abu ûmu 8kam šattu 41kam dNabû-kudurri-uşur šar Bâbiliki

3 minas, 8 shekels of silver, the principal. consisting of half shekel pieces (?), of Innina-zêr-ibni, the son of Rîmût, to be paid by Sin-iddin, the guardian of Êanna, and Nabû-bâni-ahi, the son of Ibnâ. son of Êkur-zâkir, in the month Tammuz they shall pay. The two bear one responsibility. Money which is for the work and food of the shepherds which are for Ina-eshî-êtir, the son of Nanâ-ah-iddin. In addition, the document of 2/3 mina 8 shekels of silver. Witnesses: Enlil-shâpik-zêr, the TIK-EN-NA, Itti-Nabû-balâtu, the son of Nabû-gâmil, Shum-iddin, the son of Nergal-ushallim, Shamash-ah-iddin, the son of Balâțsu, and the scribe, Nabûbâni-ahi, the son of Ibnâ, the priest of Êanna. The city of Surru, the 8th day of Ab, the 41st year of Nebuchadrezzar,

No. 388. REPORT OF WEAVING.

The art of weaving was extensively practised in Babylonia. This is shown by the many kinds of garments referred to in various documents. In the following text a number of unusual expressions occur.

2 ma-na hitûţu-ma-nu¹ a-na hišpari 15 šiqlê a-na bît dul-lu 1/3 šiqlu a-na bît karê^{meš} 2 minas of woven cloth for the weaver, 15 shekels for the work house, 1/3 shekel for the store house,

king of Babylon.

¹ The expression $kit\hat{u}tu$ -ma-nu refers to some kind of cloth, as the determinative indicates. The root $tam\hat{u} = \text{``spin,''' '`weave,''}$ forms the basis of the term. Cp. $\tilde{s}ulm\hat{u}nu$ from $\tilde{s}al\hat{u}mu$. Cf. REN 168:10 for $kit\hat{u}tu$ -man, and REN 113:1,9 for what should evidently be read- $kit\hat{u}ti$ -mu.

a-na subâtlamhuššît ša arah Abu ûmu 1kam šattu 3kam dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbiliki 3 ma-na 1/3 šiqil kitûţu-ma-nu ša ûmu 4kam ša arah Ulûlu ûmu 16kam ša arah Ulûlu ša šanîta(-ta):ubâtlamhuššêmeš a-na hišpari 1/2 ma-na [a-na] bît dul-lu 10 5/6 ma-na a-na bît karê mes ša šanîta(-ta) subâtlamhuššêmeš. ša arah Ulûlu 2 ma-na kitûtu-ma-nu a-na hišpari 1/3 šiglu a-na bît dul-lu 1/3 šiqlu a-na bît karê mes 15 a-na subâtlamhuššî ša arabTišrîtu ûmu 8kam 5/6 ma-na ți-me² kab-ba-ru ša . . ta-KIL ša d Usur-a-mat-su u dAš-ka-'-ti 1 1/2 ma-na a-na is U-ZU ba-ni-ti qâtâ u tur-ri-e ša bâbâtime

for a stately garment of the 1st day of Ab, the 3rd year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon. 3 minas, 1/3 shekel of woven cloth of the 4th day of Elul, the 16th day of Elul, of two stately garments for the weaver. 1/2 mina [for] the work house, 5/6 mina for the store house, of two stately garments of the month Elul. 2 minas of woven cloth for the weaver, 1/3 shekel for the work house, 1/3 shekel for the store house, for a stately garment of the 8th day of 5/6 mina of kabbaru³ weaving of KIL4 of Uşur-amâtsu and Ashka'ti. 1 1/2 minas for $^{ig}U-ZU$, 5 made by hand, and turrê of gates.

- 1 Br. 12055 gives $\mathfrak{s}^{ub\hat{a}t}\check{S}A$ - $L\acute{A}M = lam \check{b}u\check{s}\hat{u}$. See MA p. 486.
- ² Cp. with *kitûti-mu*, *REN* 113:1,9.

3 MA p. 367 translates kabbaru 2 "flax," "bast." See Nbn 163:2; 164:12. It seems possible to connect kabbaru with Hebrew בָּבֶּר "to bind together," "to plait," "to intertwine." The nominal forms אַקְבָּר "sieve," and בְּבֶּר "something netted" are suggestive, though kabbaru = "very large" would convey the same idea when qualifying ti-me "weaving," or "woven material." See Procedings of the Society of Biblical Archaelogy, Jan. 1916, p. 29, line 11, for what may be read qanati-i-mu.

⁴ The primary meaning of the sign KIL is "enclosure," as the form of the sign indicates. It is difficult to determine whether ta should be read with KIL or a preceding sign which is illegible. If KIL is to be read as a separate ideogram, it probably refers to some sacred compound of the deities Uşur-amâtsu and Ashka'ti.

⁵ The correct meaning of $i!' \dot{U} = ZU$ is not easy to determine. M 7263 gives $i!' \dot{u} = u$ as a value of the DI sign. Barton in OBW, No. 415:4, translates the expression as "a kind of reed." As ZU also has the value $SU, i!' \dot{U} = ZU$ may be read $i!' \dot{u} = s\hat{u}$, but this reading is too precarious to form the basis of a final conclusion. Cp. $i!' \dot{u} = u$ $i!' \dot{u} = u$ i!

6 There are few occurrences of the word turru. See MA p. 1189. In the building inscriptions of Nebuchadrezzar occur the following passages: NKI 86:13, i-na tu-ur-ri e-li-i ša abulli dIš-ta-ar, "at the upper turru of the Ishtar gate." NKI 188:33,34, iš-tu si-ip-pi i-mi-it-ti ša abulli dIš-ta-ar a-di tu-ur-ri ša-ap-li-i ša Ni-mi-it-ti-dEn-lil, "from the right threshold of the Ishtar gate up to the lower turru of Ni-mitti-Enlil". In the latter case Langdon translates "bastion," and in his glossaryhe has turru = Turm, or "tower." The word may be connected with the root Th, in which case it would refer to something curving in the form of a circle. Nbk 134:5,14,17 furnishes the expressions bâb tu-ru and tu-ru bâbi. As TU has the value târu, it may be that tu-ru should be read turru(-ru). The translation "walls, or towers of the gates" for tur-ri-e ša bâbâtime may be approximately correct. It is not unlikely that the reference is to some kind of wicker or wattle work.

No. 228. Money paid for various articles.

As an itemized statement of various transactions, this document gives a glimpse of the commercial and industrial activities of the time. It may be a compilation from smaller documents.

5 šiqil kaspi ina kaspi ša ir-bi a-na riqqêzun ša bît mRab-ba-ni-e 2 1/2 šiglê a-na isdalâtimes ša bît hišparêmes napharu 7 1/2 šigil kaspi 5 a-na ^{md} Nabû-šum-lîšir apil-šu ša ma Nabû-mukîn-zêr u mGi-mil-lu apil ^mArdi-ia na-din 1 1/2 šiqil kurummatêzun -šu ša arah Arahsammu ^mZêri-ia apil ^mAhê^{me's}-ša-a 10 1/2 šiqlu a-na 5/6 ma-na anaki a-na "Lib-lut hnappahi na-din 1 šiglu a-na "Balât-su apil "Ardi-dNabû u ^hṣâbê^{me} ša it-ti-šu a-na pâni ^hšatammi il-lik na-din 15 $arah Arah samnu \hat{u}mu 25^{kam} \dots$

^dNabû-kudurri-usur šar Bâbili^{ki}

5 shekels of silver of the silver of the income for the wood of the house of Rab-bani; 2 1/2 shekels for the doors of the weavers' house; Total, 7 1/2 shekels of silver, to Nabû-shum-lîshir, the son of Nabû-mukîn-zêr, and Gimillu, the son of Ardîa, are given. 1 1/2 shekels, his food of the month Marchesvan, Zêrîa, the son of Ahê-šâ; 1/2 shekel for 5/6 mina of lead to Liblut, the blacksmith, is given. 1 shekel to Balâtsu, the son of Ardi-Nabû, and the soldiers, who with him to the presence of the administrator went, is given. The 25th day of Marchesvan of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 379. Itemized statement of expenditures.

Additional phases of Babylonian life are presented in this document. The temple was interested in all the activities of society, as is indicated by the varied entries in this record.

2 šiqlê 2-ta qâtâ^{me} a-na 1 gur 1 pi 24 qa ŠE-BAR a-na qîmi ša-lam bîti a-na ^{md}Šamašah-iddin 1 šiqlu a-na 2 pi 18 qa ŠE-BAR a-na ki-is-sa-ti alpê^{me} ša ^{iş}tal-la-ak-ti² a-na ^mZêri-ia apil ^{md}Na-na-a-ah-iddin 2 šiqlê a-na 1 gur ŠE-BAR ina

5 2 šiqlê a-na 1 gur ŠE-BAR ina kurummatê^{zun me} ša ^hqi-i-pi 2 shekels and two-thirds for 1 kor, 1 pi, 24 qa of barley for flour šalam bîti¹ to Shamashaḥ-iddin;
1 shekel for 2 pi, 18 qa of barley for the fodder of the oxen of the road to Zêrîa, the son of Nanâ-aḥ-iddin (are given).
2 shekels for 1 kor of barley out of the maintenance of the guardian

¹ For other occurrences of the phrase $\S{alamb\^{i}tisee198:6;203:6;379:2}$. $\S{ulmu(DI-mu)b\^{i}tioccurs}$ in 12:2, while $\S{a-la-mub\^{i}ti}$ $\S{a^dAdad}$ occurs in Nbn318:5. Cf. also Nbn641:4;767:2;Cyr.229:3; and REN189:2;192:2. The word \S{almu} , construct, \S{alam} , means "health," "prosperity," "safety." It is evident that in the contexts just quoted it is used in the sense of some provision for the good condition or complete furnishing of a house.

² istal-la-ak-ti is an unusual expression on account of the determinative for wood. Tallaktu, from alâku, = "walk," "step," "road," "entrance." It is possible that it may refer to something like a corduroy road, or a bridge-like structure through a marsh. Analogy with French chemin de fer and German Eisenbahn suggests the possibility of wooden tracks for carts drawn by oxen.

šar Bâbiliki

ina maš-šar-ti ša hbappirême u hadadimmi m 1 šiqlu a-na 2 pi 18 qa ŠE-BAR ša kurummatêzun ša mItti-ilânime-ia hnaggar iselippême hagarru 1 šiglu a-na 2 pi 18 ga a-na ki-is-sa-tu ša issurāti^{zun} 10 md Innina-ri-su-u-a

from the maššartu i of the brewers and the bakers: 1 shekel for 2 pi, 18 qa of the barley of the maintenance of Itti-ilânîa, the ship-carpenter, the hired laborer; 1 shekel for 2 pi, 18 qa for the provender of fowls, Innina-risûa (received). arah Nisannu ûmu 15kam šattu 10kam dNabû-nâ'id The 15th of Nisan, the 10th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 276. STIPULATION THAT NO COMPLAINT SHALL BE MADE ABOUT A DEBT.

Babylonian law was very exact and all contracts were drawn up with great care so as to avoid all possible future litigation. The document that follows is an example of this.

1 pi ŠE-BAR ša mdBêl-nâ'id apil-šu ša mā Banîtum(-tum)-êreš ina muh-hi "Ina-qât-dNabû-ša-kin hqal-la ša [m] A-ga-a-ga-šu 5 ina arah Ayaru i-nam-din ^mIna-qât-^dNabû-ša-kin it-ti ma Šamaš-iddin Mu-še-zib-ti u [†]Ba-bu-nu a-na eli 10 ra-šu-tu-šu ul i-dib-bu-ub hmukinnu mKi-din-dMarduk apil-šu ša md Nabû-šum-ukîn hdupšarru md Anumah-iddin apil-šu ša "Im-bi-ia Urukki arah Arah samnu ûmu 17kam šaltu 16kam 15 dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbiliki

1 pi of barley belonging to Bêl-nâ'id, the son of Bânîtum-êresh, to be paid by Ina-qât-Nabû-shâkin the slave of Agagashu, in the month Iyyar he shall pay. Ina-qât-Nabû-shâkin with Shamash-iddin, Mushêzibti. and Babunu concerning his claim shall not go to law. Witness: Kidin-Marduk, the son of Nabû-shum-ukîn. Scribe: Anumah-iddin, the son of Imbîa. Erech, the 17th day of Marchesvan, the 16th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 17. Record of interest to be paid.

Usury was a common practice of the Babylonian business world and the rate of interest for each transaction was fixed by documents such as the following.

15 šiqil kaspi ša ^{md}Nabû-zêr-lîšir apil-šu ša "Na-din ina muh-hi "d Marduk- the son of Nadin, to be paid by Mardukšum-iddin

15 shekels of silver of Nabû-zêr-lîshir, shum-iddin,

¹ The exact meaning of maššartu is still uncertain. It seems to refer to a monthly stipend for temple officials.

apil-šu ša ^{md} Marduk-êriba a-di ^{ara} Addaru hu-bu-li ul-tu ^{ara}.....

5 ina muḥ-ḥi 1 ma-ni-e 8 siqlu kaspi ina muḥ-ḥi-šu i-rab-bi hmu-kin-nu ma Nabû-êṭir apil-šu ša m Nâ'id-a Mardult ma Nabû-šum-ukîn apil-šu ša m Nad-na-a

10 ù hdupšarru mEšî-êţir
apil-šu ša md Nabû-šum-iškun(-un)
Urukki arah Kislimu
ûmu 16kam šattu 6kam
md Nabû-kudurri-usur.

No. 268. Money paid for digging a canal.

Babylonia was supplied with a network of irrigation canals. It is likely that new canals were continually being dug and old ones cleared of sediment or repaired after the bursting of a dyke. Special laborers were hired for this ditch work.

3 1/2 šiqil kaspi a-na hi-ru-tu nâri ša ina abulli ^aAdad ^mBa-ni-ia ^{md}Sin-ušallim ^{md}Marduk-nâṣir u ^{md}Nabû-šarr-a-ni ⁵ hagarrûtu^{me} 110 ammatu

1 1/2 šiqlê ba-ab-ti
 4 1/2 šiqlê α-na hagarrûtu^{me}
 ša nâra ina abulli ^aAdad

i-hi-ir-ru-ú

10 i-hi-ir-ru-ú ^mZêri-ia
apil ^{md}Na-na-a-ah-iddin
^{arah}Šabâṭu ûmu 22^{kam} šattu 7^{kam}
^dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbili^{ki}

3 1/2 shekels of silver for the excavation of the canal which is at the great gate Adad; Bânîa, Sin-ushallim,
Marduk-nâşir and Nabû-sharrani,
hired laborers, 110 yards
shall excavate.
1 1/2 shekels, the balance (of)
4 1/2 shekels for the hired laborers,
who the canal at the great gate Adad
shall excavate, Zêrîa,

the son of Nanâ-aḥ-iddin, (received). The 22nd day of Shabat, the 7th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 408. Report of harvest money and hire of laborers.

The temple had vast land holdings and many laborers were required to harvest the products of fields, gardens and groves. This document indicates that there were gangs of 100 men under the direction of overseers.

1/2 ma-na 5 šiqil kaspi ri-hi-it ebûri-šu-nu 1/2 mina, 5 shekels of silver, the balance of their field produce

¹ The common rate of interest is indicated by the following oft-repeated statement in Babylonian contracts, ša arķi ina muḥḥi 1 manê 1 šiqil kaspi ina muḥḥišu irabbi, "monthly upon 1 mina 1 shekel upon it shall increase." The Babylonian mina contained 60 shekels. A monthly increase of 1 shekel would mean a yearly increase of 12 shekels, or 20°/0. It is likely that the name of the month Sivan should be restored in the above document. This would mean an interest of 8 shekels for 8 months, if Sivan and Adar are not to be counted in making the computation. If they are to be included, the interest would be 8 shekels for 10 months, a little below the standard rate.

ša šattu 11kam 1/3 3 šigil kaspi ina kurummat \hat{e}^{zun} - $\check{s}u$ -nunapharu 58 šiqil kaspi a-na md In-ninalıême-iddin 5 šiglê a-na i-di ša 5 hagarrûtume ša ti-du a-na eli isša-ki-il-lu i-zab-bi-lu a-na mdNa-na-a-ah-iddin apil-šu ša ^mArdi- ^dNabû na-din arah Du'ûzu ûmu 2kamšattu 10kam dNabû-nâ'id 10 šar Bâbiliki

of the 11th year; 1/3 [mina], 3 shekels of silver out of their maintenance; total 58 shekels of silver to Inninahê-iddin u ma In-nin-ni-sum-usur hrab 100 mes na-din and Inninni-shum-usur, chiefs of 100, are given. 5 shekels for the hire of 5 laborers, who tidu 1 to the šakillu 2 trees carry, to Nanâ-ah-iddin, the son of Ardi-Nabû, are given. The 2nd day of Tammuz, the 10th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 269. RECORD OF THE PRICE OF A HORSE.

The horse was used in chariots and wagons. There are also references to riding horses. In this record a partial payment is made for a horse and provision made for the payment of the balance three months later.

2 ma-na kaspi ina 3 5/6 ma-na kaspi šîmu ištên(-en) sîsi ru-uh-hu ina sîsêmes ša ina gât ^mŠum ukîn 5 apil ^mBêl-zêr ab-ku-nu mBa-zu-zu apil mdŠamaš-uballit(-it) u mIlu-gil-la-a-a apil ^mBa-la-tu mah-ru ri-e-hi 10 1 5/6 ma-na kaspi ina pa-ni-šu-nu

ina arah Kislimu i-nam-din arah Ulûlu ûmu 4kam šattu 8kam ^dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbili^{ki}

2 minas of silver of 3 5/6 minas of silver, the price of one horse rulihu3 among horses, which from Shum-ukîn, the son of Bêl-zêr, are brought, Bazuzu, the son of Shamash-uballit, and Ilugillâ, the son of Balâtu. received. The balance, 1 5/6 minas of silver at their disposal, in the month Kislev he shall pay. The 4th day of Elul, the 8th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 206. Food given to workmen.

Labor was remunerated with food as well as with money. This record shows that a man and his son received one standard measure of dates as their sustenance for a month.

1 gur suluppi kurummat-su-nu ša ul-tu ûmu 25kam ša arah Nisannu 1 kor of dates, their maintenance, which from the 25th day of Nisan,

² See MA p. 1026 for the term šakullu used as the name of a tree.

¹ See gadû, MA p. 908, for equation IM-TIK = qadûtum = tidu. Cf. Br. 8401. The meaning of qadû, qadûtu is "clay jar," "earthen vessel." HWB p. 581 connects ti-du with tîtum, the latter having the meaning "clay," "loam." It may be that tidu should be translated "loam," carried to the šakillu trees for the purpose of enriching the soil.

³ Nbk 132:19 contains a reference to alpu ru-uh-hu-ti. It is difficult to determine the meaning with certainty.

šattu 39^{kam} a-di ûmu 25^{kam}
ša ^{arah} Ayaru ^mDan-nu-^dNergal

5 ^hka-şir¹ û mâru-šu
ša ^{qanû}sil-li tab-ba-na-a-ta²
a-na Bâbili^{ki} iš-šú-ú
it-ta-šú-ú
^{arah} Nisannu ûmu 25^{kam} šattu 39^{kam}

10 ^dNabû-kudurri-usur šar Bâbili^{ki}

the 39th year, to the 25th day of Iyyar, Dannu ^aNergal, the binder, and his son, who reed basket-work to Babylon brought, received.

The 25th day of Nisan, the 39th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 181. Expenditure of money for various purposes.

This itemized statement indicates that a record was kept of the tasks performed by laborers and the money paid to them.

1 1/2 šiqil kaspi kurummatêzun-šu ša

arahTebêtu

**Mardi-ia apil **Nú-la-a išši(GIŠ)

3 1/2 šiqil kaspi ri-hi-ti
kurummatêzun ša 11 şâbêmes ša a-na

5 eli kupri šap-ru

**Mna-ešî-êţir apil-šu
ša **ma Na-na-a-ah-iddin išši(GIŠ)

1 šiqlu **ma Nabû-nâdin-ahi
ša ana eli qanâtime šap-ru

10 **arahTebêtu ûmu 16kam šattu 24kam
a Nabû-kudurri-usur

šar Bâbiliki

1 1/2 shekels of silver, his maintenance of the month Tebet,
Ardîa, the son of Shulâ, received.
3 1/2 shekels of silver, the balance of the maintenance of 11 soldiers who for asphalt are sent,
Ina-eshî-êţir, the son of Nanâ-aḥ-iddin, received.
1 shekel, Nabû-nâdin-aḥi, who for reeds is sent, (received).
The 16th day of Tebet, the 24th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 184. Money received for men who performed service for the king.

Messengers and porters were in the constant employ of the temple. This
document refers to three men who were paid for delivering something to the king.

19 šiqil kaspi ina 50 šiqil kaspi
ša ^{arah}Du'ûzu šattu 22^{kam}
a-na ^{md}Na-na-a-ah-iddin
apil ^mAr-rab ^mAmêl-^dNa-na-a
5 apil ^mBalâţ-su u ^mAmêl- ^dNa-na-a
apil ^mAh-DAGAL-qar ša
ri-ha-a-ta³ a-na šarri
iš-šû-û nadna(-na)
a-na makkuri maḥrû(-ru)
araḥ Tišrîtu ûmu 10^{kam} šattu 22^{kam}
^dNabû-kudurri-uṣur šar Bâbiliki

19 shekels of silver of 50 shekels of silver, which in the month Tammuz, the 22nd year, for Nanâ-aḥ-iddin, the son of Arrab, Amêl-Nanâ, the son of Balâṭsu, and Amêl-Nanâ, the son of Aḥ-DAGAL-qar, who riḥâta to the king brought, are given, for the treasury are received.

The 10th day of Tishri, the 22nd year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

1 hka·sir, from kaṣâru (qaṣâru) = "to tie," "to bind," seems in this context to be related to the work of basket making.

² With tab-ba-na-a-ta compare tab-ni-ti, 179:3. The meaning of Hebrew הָּבְנִית is "construction," "model," "form," "resemblance."

³ See note 3, p. 20.

No. 168. List of soldiers.

This document makes it apparent that soldiers were apportioned to certain persons who needed them. At any rate a record was kept of the soldiers belonging to an individual.

No. 205. RECORD CONCERNING THREE TABLETS.

The statements in this document indicate that a record was kept of the clay tablets or contracts which were drawn up for different individuals. The temple scribes who were skilful in writing the cuneiform language were doubtless in great demand when documents or letters had to be prepared. Such a list as is here given may have been simply for the tabulation of the documentary output on a certain day.

1 duppu ina pâni mª Šamaš-šum-iddin
apil mª Nabû-balât-su-iqbi
1 duppu ina pâni mª Nabû-ĉṭir apil
mª Êa-iddin
1 duppu ina pâni mArdi-ª Bêl
apil mª Šamaš-iddin
5 arah Tišrîtu ûmu 5kam
šattu 12kam
ª Nabû-kudurri-uşur
šar Bâbiliki

tablet at the disposal of Shamash-shum-iddin, the son of Nabû-balâtsu-iqbi,
 tablet at the disposal of Nabû-êţir, the son of Êa-iddin,
 tablet at the disposal of Ardi-Bêl, the son of Shamash-iddin.
 The 5th day of Tishri, the 12th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 338. Money paid for the hire of laborers.

Exactness in Babylonian temple accounts is indicated in this document. An official record had to be made of the sources of the money paid to laborers, in this case, gate revenue and the price of two oxen. For other references to gate revenue, or toll money, see Nos. 273, 288, 309, 315, 356, 359, 360, 384 and 404.

44 šiqil kaspi a-di 19 šiqlê mah-ru-û ša ultu ûmu 10^{kam} ša ^{arah} Ulûlu 2^{kam} 44 shekels of silver, including 19 former shekels, which from the 10th day of second Elul

a-di ûmu 29kam ša arah Ulûlu 2kam
a-na qu-up-pu ša bâbi i-ru-bu
5 6 šiqil kaspi ša ina šîmi 2 alpi-i
ardânime
ina qât mŠa-dNabû-i-šal-lim na-ša-a
a-na i-di ša hagarrûtume
a-na mŪ-qu-pu
u mdNa-na-a-ah-iddin na-din
10 arah Ulûlu 2kam ûmu 29kam
šattu 10kam dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbiliki

to the 29th day of second Elul
in the box of the gate entered;
6 shekels of silver, which out of the price of
two work oxen
from Sha-Nabû-ishallim are brought;
for the hire of workmen
to Uqupu
and Nanâ-aḥ-iddin are given.
The 29th day of second Elul,
the 10th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 384. Ship and gate receipts.

Ships and boats also contributed to the revenue of Babylonian temples. This probably came from the payment of fare or freight. It is interesting that ship and gate receipts are mentioned together in this document. For other references to ship receipts see Nos. 298 and 404. Ship revenue consisted of gold as well as silver.

1 1/2 ma-na kaspi 1 šiqlu ribâtu(-tu)
ljurâși ir-bi ša iselippi
ša subitkusîti
1/2 ma-na 5 šiqil kaspi ir-bi
5 ša qu-up-pi-e ša bâli
arabŠabâțu ûmu 25kam
šattu 5kam dNabû-nâ'id
šar Bâbiliki

1 1/2 minas of silver, 1 shekel and a quarter of gold, the income of the ship of the temple vestment;
1/2 mina 5 shekels of silver, the income of the box of the gate.
The 25th day of Shabat, the 5th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 71. RECEIPT FOR THREE IRON SICKLES.

The value of this text is the clue it gives to the meaning of NIG-GAL-LA, when used in the sense of an iron instrument.

3 NIG-GAL-LA¹ parzilli
a-na e-ṣi-du
ša šam-mu ina pâni
mRi-mut
5 hMU ša KIL alpi
araḥAddaru ûmu 25kam
šattu 36kam
dNabû-kudurri-uṣur
šar Bâbiliki

3 sickles of iron for the harvesting of grass [are] at the disposal of Rîmût, the servant of the ox enclosure. The 25th day of Adar, the 36th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

1 Various suggestions have been made as to the meaning of NIG-GAL-LA in the sense of a metal implement. See ZK II p. 325 and p. 414. As an instrument for harvesting grass it seems to be connected with Hebrew بيرا , Arabic جيداً, Syriac بيرا , Syriac بيرا may be borrowed from Sumerian.

No. 350. Payment of ship laborers.

This document evidently refers to men on the bank of a stream pulling a ship or boat by means of a rope.

15 šigil kaspi a-na hagarrûtume ša iselippê mes a-na Sip-par i-šad-da-du m U-ba-ru ù mā Šamaš-zêr-ibni 5 it-ta·šú·ú

arah Ayaru ûmu 25kom šattu 11kam ^dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbili^{ki}

15 shekels of silver for the hired laborers, who the ships to Sippar draw, Ubaru and Shamash-zêr-ibni received. The 23rd day of Iyyar, the 11th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 154. RECEIPT FOR TWO COATS OF MAIL AND SESAME.

This document is interesting because it shows that protective garments and food were furnished to those who took care of fowls under the direction of the chief caretaker. The element of danger in the work intimates that it was carried on in some district outside the city.

2 subatsir-a-amme 12 ga šamaššammi ^mEšî-êtir [apilm] Li-ku-nu u mRi-mut apil ^{md}Nabû-šum-ukîn 5 ša a-na ^m Tâb-šar-d Innina hrê'û is-sur a-na rê'û-ú-tu na-dan it-ta-šu-ú arah Ayaru ûmu 17 kam 10 šattu 39kam

^dNabû-kudurri-uşur šar Bâbiliki

2 coats of mail. 12 qa of sesame Eshî-êţir, the son of Likunu, and Rîmût, the son of Nabû-shum-ukîn, who to Tâb-shar-Innina, the keeper of fowls, for the work of tending (fowls) are given, received. The 17th day of Iyyar, the 39th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 294. Donkey and flour furnished for a journey.

A glimpse is given in this record of a man about to travel to a distant part of the country. Money is advanced to pay for his means of transportation and his sustenance on the journey.

50 šigil kaspi a-na 1 imêri alakti(A-GUB-BA)1 ù a-na qîmi(ZID-DA)-šu a·na mdNabû·mušêtiq-urra 5 apil ma Ištar-na-din-ahi

50 shekels of silver for 1 road donkey and his flour to Nabû-mushêtiq-urra, the son of Ishtar-nadin-ahi,

¹ Cf. Br 11494. The sign BA simply represents the overhanging vowel of A-GUBA.

ša a-na m²t Te-ma-a¹ šap-ra na-din ^{araḥ}Addaru ûmu 5^{kam} šattu 5^{kam} ^dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbili^{ki}

who to the land of Temâ is sent, are given.

The 5th day of Adar, the 5th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

i Cf REN 134:4,5. Delitzsch in Wo lag das Paradies? p. 301 f, discusses al Te-ma-a-a and connects it with κρίς, Jeremiah 25:23, Job 6:19, and ξέρος, a city in Arabia southeast of Petra, of known importance as early as 500 B. C. Consult Hastings, Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. IV. p. 694, and Hogarth's The Penetration of Arabia, p. 280 ff. That Temâ, or Teinâ, was "on the old route from the Gulf of Akabah to the Persian Gulf" and "a dividing point of roads from Petra to Gerra (on the Persian Gulf) in the east and Sheba in the south," indicates that it was an important stopping place for caravans. It is called Θαμα on Ptolemy's map of Arabia Felix. For a map showing the land surface features of Arabia see at the close of Hogarth's The Penetration of Arabia. The line of oases, within easy reach of one another, stretching from the Euphrates river to Teimâ, should be noted. An exceedingly interesting indication of the ancient culture of Teimâ is a monument known as the Teimâ Stone. See Cooke's North Semitic Inscriptions, p. 195 ff. The script is that of "the early part of the middle period of Aramaic writing," and the contents deal with the introduction of the worship of a foreign deity. Cooke says, p. 197, "Caravans (Job 6:19) on their way to Egypt or Assyria halted here; and the influence of commerce with these two countries is evident in this stone: the name of the priest's father is Egyptian, the figures of the god and his minister are Assyrian." For a photograph of the stone see Hogarth's The Penetration of Arabia, opposite p. 282.

In the Chronicle of Cyrus concerning the reign of Nabonidus and the fall of Babylon it is recorded that Nabonidus was in ${}^{\hat{a}l}Te$ -ma-a in the 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th years of his reign, while the son of the king (i. e., Belshazzar), the princes and soldiers were in ${}^{m\hat{a}l}Akkadu$. See Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Vol. VII, p. 156 ff. Pinches, ibid. p. 171, connects ${}^{\hat{a}l}Te$ -ma-a with Te- e^{ki} ša ki-ir-ba Bābili ki and Tu-ma, ki shown on a map of Babylon, ibid. p. 152. Aside from the difficulty of equating ${}^{\hat{a}l}Te$ -ma-a with Te- e^{ki} , and Tu-ma ki it is stated in the chronicle that the king did not go to Babylon, thus intimating that he was at a place outside the city. Furthermore, the statement that the king was in ${}^{\hat{a}l}Te$ -ma-a is followed by the counterstatement that the son of the king was in ${}^{m\hat{a}t}Akkadu$, i. e., the country of Akkad, which included the city of Babylon. These statements can best be harmonized by the inference that the king was not in Akkad and that ${}^{\hat{a}l}Te$ -ma-a must be sought without the bounds of that country. Cf. Tiele, Babylonisch-Assyrische Geschichte, Part 1, p. 470; and BA Vol. 2, pp. 236 f.

Additional proof is furnished by the fact that when the king's mother died in the 9th year of his reign, one of the years when he was in ^{âl} Te-ma-a, he is not mentioned as taking part in the mourning which was observed in Akkad. Another link in the chain of evidence is REN 134, dated in the 10th year of Nabonidus, when he was in ^{âl} Te-ma-a, referring to the food of the king as having been taken to ^{mâl} Te-ma-a. The term ^{mâl} Te-ma-a cannot refer to a district in Babylon. Two royal leases of land are contained in REN. No. 11, dated in the 1st year of Nabonidus, was obtained from the king himself, while No. 150, dated in the 11th year of Nabonidus, when he was at ^{âl} Te-ma-a, was obtained from Belshazzar who is mentioned by name. That ^{âl} Te-ma-a and ^{mâl} Te-ma-a refer to the Arabian city Teimâ and its environs can hardly be doubted. III Rawlinson, The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia, 10 No. 2, associates ^{âl} Te-ma-a-a with ^{[âl} Ma-as-'-a-a-a and ^{âl} Sa-ba-'-a-a-a. Cf. Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek, Band II, p. 20 line 53. Genesis 25:13—15 gives the names of the sons of Ishmael, and the list includes Massâ and Temâ. The ^{âl} Sa-ba-'a-a-a may well be the Sabeans of Job 1:15. Cf. Delitzsch Wo lag das Paradies? p. 303. Isaiah 21:13—14

These facts indicate a hitherto unsuspected condition of affairs during the reign of Nabonidus, the last king of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. If Nabonidus spent much of his time at Teimâ in Arabia, it is quite possible that the northern and central sections of Arabia were under his rule. In approximate distances Teimâ is 250 miles southeast of Petra, 200 miles northwest of Medina, and 150 miles from the Red Sea. It may have been the political center from which Nabonidus governed his Arabian province, while Belshazzar looked after affairs in Akkad. All this corroborates and gives added significance to the position occupied by Belshazzar as an energetic and masterful crown prince. The most interesting revelation, however, is the fact that Arabia was intimately connected with Babylonia in the 6th century B. C.

presents an interesting view of the position of Teimâ as a prosperous city in the desert of Arabia. The

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No. 401. Receipt for flour given to servants consecrated to the god bêl.

The *širkê*, i. e., consecrated servants of Bêl referred to in this document, were menials of the temple of that deity. They were detailed for a certain work, in return for the performance of which they received flour as food.

30 qa qi-mu ša a-na
hširkê (PA-KAB-DU^{me}) ša ^dBêl
ša a-na eli alpê^{me}
šap-ru-nu id-di-nu
5 ^mZer-bi-bi mahir(-ir)
arahTebêtu ûmu 8^{kam}
šattu 9^{kam} ^dNabû-nâ'id
šar Bâbili^{ki}

30 qa of flour which to the consecrated servants of Bêl, who for oxen are sent, they gave, Zerbibi received.

The 8th day of Tebet, the 9th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 161. Garment given to a consecrated servant.

This record shows that the class of temple servants known as the *širkûtu*, referred to in the preceding document, received clothing as well as food.

I subât KUR-RA
ša a-na 8 ma-na šipâtêzun
na-ša-'
a-na md Bêl-e-țe-ru

hšir-ki na-din
arah Tebêtu ûmu 9kam
šattu 36kam
d Nabû-kudurri-uşur
šar Bâbiliki

1 KUR-RA garment, which for 8 minas of wool is brought, to Bêl-êţeru, the consecrated servant, is given. The 9 th day of Ţebet, the 36th year of Nebuchadrezzar, king of Babylon.

No. 361. Dedication of an individual as a consecrated servant of ishtar.

A tablet in the Yale Babylonian Collection, REN 116, refers to two records of the $\check{sirk\hat{u}tu}$, one kept by the temple and one by the nobility. This document is an interesting example of the kind of record kept by the temple.

mLa-a-ki-pi ša mArdi-ia
apil mā Nergal-nāṣir bēlu-šu
a-na hširkūtu (PA-KAB-DU-ú-tu)
a-na āBēlit ša Urukki
id-di-nu-uš
arahAddaru ûmu 8kam šattu 7kam
āNabū-nā'id šar Babiliki

Lâkipi, whom Ardîa,
the son of Nergal-nâşir, his lord,
for the *širkûtu*to the Bêlit of Erech (i. e., Išhtar)
gave.
The 8th day of Adar, the 7th year
of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 322. RECEIPT FOR THE TITHE OF BELSHAZZAR.

This record throws light upon the Babylonian custom of paying a tithe for the maintenance of the temple. Even members of the royal family participated in this practice.

1 ma-na kaspi eš-ru-ú
ša ^{md}Bêl-šar-uṣur mâr šarri
^mŠú-la-a apil-šu ša ^{md}£-a-šum-iddin
ina Ê-an-na ma-hi-ir
5 ^{araḥ} Ulûlu ûmu 29^{kam} šattu 5^{kam}
^dNabû-nâ'id šar Bâbili^{ki}

1 mina of silver, the tithe of Belshazzar, the son of the king, Shulâ, the son of Êa-shum-iddin, in Êanna received.

The 29th day of Elul, the 5th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

No. 355. Money paid a messenger sent to Belshazzar, etc.

It is known that Belshazzar exercised an authoritative influence over affairs at Erech, which was consonant with his high rank as crown prince and his apparent equality with his father in governmental matters. Hence the interest that attaches itself to this document.

2 šiqil kaspi a-na md Dan-nu-ahême-šu-ibni apil md Nergal-uballiţ (-iţ) ša a-na pa-ni mâr šarri šap-ru
3 šiqil a-na la-bi-nu ša libnâtizun
5 a-na mLa-a-ba-ši
aral Du'nzu ûmu 7kam šattu 9kam
d Nabû-nâ'id šar Bâbiliki

2 shekels of silver to Dannu-aḥê-shu-ibni, the son of Nergal-uballit, who to the son of the king (i. e., Belshazzar) is sent; 3 shekels for the making of bricks to Lâbâshi (are given). The 7th day of Tammuz, the 9th year of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

NAME INDICES.

Abbreviations: d., daughter; f., father; gf., grandfather; gs., grandson; h., husband; m., mother; s., son; w. wife.

Determinatives: $\hat{a}l$, city; d, god; goddess; f, feminine; h, $am\hat{e}lu$, denoting occupation; ki, place; m, masculine; $m\hat{a}t$, country; me, meš, plural; $n\hat{a}r$, canal; $t\hat{a}mirtu$, vicinity; zun, collective.

Personal Names.

Ad-la-ma, f. Bânîa.

A-ga-a-ga-su(?), 276:4.

A-lju-lap-ia, s. *Bêl-šum-iškun*, 57:3; 259:4; 415:3.

Alı-it-tab-ši, f. Iqîša.

Ah-DAGAL-gar(?), f. Amêl-Nanâ.

Aliême-šu-a, Aliêmes-šu-u,

1. s. *Bêl-iqîša*, 10:5.

2. f. Éanna-šum-ibni, Zêrîa.

3. h . . ha-ra-di-it-a, 219:3.

Aliême, f. êtir.

Alju , f. Amêl-Nanâ.

Ahu-ši, f. Nabû-bâni-ahi.

Ahu-šu-nu, s. $R\hat{\imath}m\hat{\imath}t$, 306:3.

Ahu-ú-tu, gf. Nâdin.

 $f_{A-mat-a}, 35:3.$

Amêl-dÊa, gf. Nabû-kišir.

Amêl-malahu, 240:9.

Amêl-dNabû, f. Šamaš-ana-bîti-šu.

Amêl-dNa-na-a,

1. s. Ahu 253:4

2. s. Ah-DAGAL-qar(?), 184:6.

3. s. Balâtsu, 2:10; 184:4.

4. s. Bêl, 80:18.

5. s. Nanâ-iddin, 250:7.

6. s. Tabnêa, 180:2.

7. s. Taqîš-Gula, 168:5.

8. s. Zâkir, 36:6; 55:8.

9. f. Ardi-Innina, Kalbâ, Nabû-ah-iddin, Nanâ-ah-iddin, Šamaš-uballit.

10. 22:3; 151:2; 207:9; 241:8.

Amêl-ša-ţâbtizun-šu, f. Bêl-uballiţ.

 $Am\hat{e}l^{-d}$, f. $Kalb\hat{a}$.

Am-me-ni-ilu, 226:8.

^dAmurru-il-tu-lu-ú, f. Innina-zêr-ibni.

^dAmurru-ri-man-ni, f. Êanna-ibni.

^dAmurru-zêr-ibni, s. Sin-iddin, 251:14.

^dAmurru-ú-še-zib, f. Nabû-ušallim.

Ana-bîti-šu, s. Nanâ-êpuš, 80:13.

Ana-eli-dBêl-a-mur, f. Êanna-ibni.

Ana-dIštar-tak-lak, dInnina, 87:6; 254:3.

Ana-dNabû-tak-lak, 4:4.

An-da-hir, gf. Nergal-ašarid.

^dA-nu-êreš(-eš), f. Šú-ú-ba-ni.

^dA-nu-zêr-ibni, s. Nabû-ah-iddin, 80:7.

^dA-nu-um-iddin, s. Ardi-Innina, gs. Supê-Bêl, 398:27.

^dAnu-ah-iddin, s. Imbîa, 276:12.

¹ That A-hu-dan-ia (Cf. REN p. 15) is not the correct reading is indicated in TNN p. 302. See ahulâp(i), HWB and MA. REN p. 15 records the name A-di-ma-ti-dIstar and what should be read A-hu-lap-dI star. The two names have the same meaning.

^dAnu-šum-ibni, s. Innina-zêr-ušabši, 279:9. Ap-la-a, Apla-a,

- 1. s. Ahûtu, f. Nâdin, 237:13.
- 2. s. Arrabtum, f. Mušêzib-Bêl, 65:11; 231:11; 236:12; 248:9; 262:11.
- 3. s. Marduk-nâṣir, gs. Kidinu-Marduk, 233:3.
- 4. s. *Nabû-mudammiq*, 96:13.
- 5. s. Sin-lîq-unnînni, f. Innin-zêr-ušabši, 376:6.
- 6. s. Sin-tabni, f. Šamaš-zêr-lîšir, 390:2.
- 7. f. Bânîa, Iqîša, Kalbâ, Lûşi, Nâdin, Nabû-ahê-iddin, Nabû-bâni-ahi, Nabû-êţir, Šamaš-šum-ukîn, Šarid, Šulâ.
- 8. f. , 198:12; 233:11.
- 9.397:9.

fA-hat-su-nu, 381:5.

A-qar-ahu, f. Nabû-nâ'id.

A-qar-aplu,

- 1. s. Bêl-apal-uşur, f. Nergal-nâşir, 6:10.
- 2. s. Nabû-nâsir, 81:3.
- 3. f. Nergal-nâșir.

Ardi-ia, Ardi-iá, Ardi-a,

- 1. s. Manna-akî-Arba'il, 280:4; 308:2; 334:3.
- 2. s. Nanîa, 80:9.
- 3. s. Nergal-nâşir, 361:1.
- 4. s. Šulâ, 181:2.
- 5. f. Gimillu, Hanbaqu, Innin-lîp-uşur, Nanâ-karâbi.
- 6. 59:2; 126:3; 286:3.

Ardi-dBêl,

- 1. s. *Egibi*, f. *Nabû-êţir-napšâti*, 353:11; 419:10.
- 2. s. Šamaš-iddin, 205:3.
- 3. f. Ina-ešî-êţir, Nabû-êţir-napšâti, Šamaš-iddin, iddin.

 $Ardi^{-d}\hat{E}$ -[a], gf. Marduk- $\hat{s}\hat{a}pik$ - $z\hat{e}r$ $Ardi^{-d}In$ -nin,

- 1. s. Ezupašir (Ezupahir), 207:3.
- 2. s. Nabû-nâ'id, 333:11.
- 3. f. Innin-šum-uşur, Šamaš-zêr-lîšir.
- 4. hnappahu, 75:4.
- 5. 130:3; 333:3,4; 387:2.

Ardi-dInnina, dInnina(-na),

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¹ Cf. REN p. 29, note.

^d Nabû-karâbi, 4:10.

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- ^d Nabû-na-dan-nu, f. Nabû
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- ^a Nabû-nâdin-aplu, s. Sin-tabni, f. Şillâ, 403:10.
- ^d Nabû-na-din-šum,
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- ^dNabû-šar-ḥi-ilâni, gf. Ardi-Innina.
- ^d Nabû-šar-ahê-šu,
 - 1. f. Nabû-bêl-šunu.
 - 2. 212:13.
- ^dNabû-šarr-a-ni, ^hagarru, 268:4.
- ^d Nabû-šar-usur,
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 - **2.** 307:8, 11, 15; 332:3; 345:4; 367:3; 411:3.
- ^d Nabû-šar . . . , f. Bêl-êţir, Šum-uşur.
- ^dNabû-še-im-me-e, f. Šum-uşur
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 - 4. f. Balâtu.
- ^aNabû-šu-zib-an-ni, f. Kuduranu.
- ^d Nabû-tag-bi-lîšir, f. Kudurru.
- ^aNabû-upahhir(SAB-ir), f. Balâţu.
- ^d Nabû-ušabši(-ši),
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- ^d Nabû-ú-še-zib,
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- 3. s. Nanâ-ah-iddin, 168:2.
- 4. s. Zêr-ukîn, 63:17, 20, 21.
- 5. f. Balâtu.
- 6.111:3.

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- 1. s. Nabû-nâdin-aplu, gs. Sin-tabni, 403:10.
- 2. $hr\hat{e}$ 'û ša Gimil-[Nanâ], 1:2.

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- 1. s. Nâdina-aplu, 225:9.
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- 2. s. Kabtîa, gs. *rab bânî, 217:3.
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- 1. s. Šanâtîa, f. Marduk-šarrani, 260 : 16.
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- 3. 163:2.

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- 1. s. *Bêl-iqîša*, 106:2; 117:4; 186:3; 256:8.
- 2. s. $Iq\hat{\imath}\check{s}a$, gs. ${}^{h}r\hat{e}'\hat{u}$, 65:14.
- 3. f. Bânîa, Šamaš-zêr
- 4. 108:12; 150:3.

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- 1. s. *Kudurru*, *rê'û sattukki, 85 : 5.
- 2. ${}^{h}r\hat{e}$ 'û sattukki, 50:3; 144:3; 216:5.

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- 2. 241:13.

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- 1. s. Nanâ-ibni, 241:11, 16, 19.
- 2. f. , 58:11.
- 3. hdikû, 249:12.

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^д Za-bá-bá-êreš, 124:4.

 ^{d}Za - $b\acute{a}\ldots$, s. $B\hat{e}l$ - $\hat{e}pu\check{s}$, 167:10.

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- 2.7:5.

Za-kir, f. Amêl-Nanâ.

fZa-ni-is, gm. Nidinti.

 $^{\dagger}Za \dots ti$, f. $Nab\hat{u}$ - $n\hat{a}$ 'id.

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- 2. s. Ibnâ, gs. Egibi, **satammu Ēanna, 380:13.
- 3. s. h[išparu], 345:2.
- 4. s. $Nab\hat{u}$ - $g\hat{a}mil$, 264:3.
- 5. s. $Nab\hat{u}$ -mudammiq, gs. . . . , 15:14.
- 6. s. Nabû-nâ şir, 178:4.
- 7. s. Nanâ-ah-iddin, 268:10; 270:3; 282:7; 318:6; 377:4.
- 8. s. Nanâ-iddin, gs. hšangû ili, 307:5.
- 9. s. Nanâ-karâbi, 379:4.
- 10. s. Nergal-ah-iddin, 240:3.
- 11. s. Šigūa, f. Gimillu, 95:9;189:8;262:10.
- 12. f. Innina-mukîn-aplu, Kinâ, Mukîn-aplu, Nabû-mukîn-aplu, Šumâ.
- 13. 32:5; 45:4; 265:3; 354:3.

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- 2. s. ${}^{h}r\hat{e}'\hat{u}$, 230:8.

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nâr ŇI-KUR, 10:3.
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nâr Ša ina abulli dAdad, 268:2, 9; 317: 1, 2.

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CATALOGUE.

TIME OF NEBUCHADREZZAR.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC	Contents.
1	1	3	11	2 25	Receipt for animals.
2	1	4	16	300	Itemized inventory of animals.
3	1	7	?	57	Receipt for animals or hides.
4	2	3	7	748	Itemized receipt for wool.
5	2	8	29	417	Report concerning animals.
6	2	9	24	472	Itemized statement concerning money.
7	3	1	8	412	Record concerning cattle.
8	37	1	28	128	Date wine received for workmen who burn bricks.
9	3	12 a	7	110	Iron placed at the disposal of blacksmiths.
10	3	10	7	111	Receipt for iron and iron wagons used in digging a canal.
11	5	4	10	112	Receipt for the bodies of dead animals.
12	9	5	14	92	Delivery of barley for flour.
13	22	11	1	65	Receipt for wool.
14	12	7	22	8 3	Record concerning barley.
15	5	5	12	1 3 3	Three men become surety for another.
16	18	1	16	102	Receipt for dates.
17	6	9	16	285	Record of interest to be paid.
18	7	2	6	107	Record of interest to be paid.
19	5	2	23	431	Impost on barley.
20	4	3	19	136	Receipt for wool.
21	22	11	15	78	Record of a transaction concerning sesame.
22	14	8	13	95	Payment of money and barley to two men in the service of the king.
23	2 2	6	22	93	Receipt for the bodies of dead fowls.
24	5	1	15	3 20	Receipt for sheep and goat hides.
25	11	8	15	79	Record concerning dates.
26	8	4	14	80	Delivery of garments to fullers.
27	16	8	8	88	Receipt for barley.
28	14	6	3	295	Report of revenue in currency and grain.
29	23	2	13	89	Receipt for the body of a dead sheep.
30	22	12a	26	7 5	Receipt for money.
31	2 2	3	23	68	Receipt for barley given to a sailor. (57)

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
32	5	4	16	64	Receipt for barley.
33	22	9	10	90	Receipt for dates as part of impost.
34	22	8	2	299	Delivery of money as impost.
35	22	11	28	415	Lease of property from a woman for four years.
36	26	12 a	9	401	Payment of barley to workmen who perform special tasks.
37	4	3	28	458	Silver paid for gold.
38	18	1	5	99	Dates and wool paid to the chief consecrated servant.
39	12	?	23	298	Itemized receipt for dates.
40	21	9	28	96	Receipt for honey.
41	18	7	20	48	Receipt for dates presented as an offering.
42	21	12a	26	$\frac{40}{272}$	Receipt for money, the price of dates.
43	7	10	11	105	Temple record.
44	23	7	5	86	Record concerning oil for lighting purposes.
45	23	12b			
46	21	7	3	325	Receipt for money in payment for wood and salt. Receipt for iron and hoes.
47	32		16	315	Iron delivered to a blacksmith.
48	22	7	21	312	
49	21	9	1	67	Receipt for oil used for lighting on feast days.
	?	7	24	309	Delivery of iron to a blacksmith.
50		7	9	335	Receipt for the body of a dead animal.
51	36 37	11	21	91	Record concerning an implement of iron.
52		6	7	5 3	Date wine received for priests.
53	24	3	24	82	Barley received for the use of cattle, and fowls.
54	24	10	17	146	Money paid to men detailed for a specific work.
55	26	9	23	413	Receipt for money paid for food to different persons.
56	22	11	28	74	Revenue money paid for reeds.
57	36	10	14	463	Document promising to pay the price of a dead ox.
58	5	5	5	477	Record of interest to be paid.
59	22	11	27	117	Record of barley paid to various artisans.
60	20	5	15	331	Record concerning animals.
61	13	9	12	291	Receipt for clothing.
62	26	5	19	310	Receipt for barley used as food.
63	?	4	16	424	Transaction concerning sheep and goats.
64	37	2	20	85	Receipt for date wine given to ox and sheep stables.
65	36	8	6	439	Record of debt to be paid.
66	36	11	5	440	Bailment with provision for a fine in case of default.
67	32	12a	16	61	Receipt for salt used in temple sacrifice.
68	36	12 b	19	118	Receipt for flour.
69	22	10	11	123	Money given for a wooden instrument.
70	22	11	?	60	Temple receipt.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
71	36	12a	25	87	Record concerning iron sickles used in har-
					vesting grass.
72	5	12a	26	119	Flour given to consecrated servants and the
					porter of the king.
73	39	3	22	103	Oil delivered for a ship carrying temple vestments.
74	27	2	1	81	Barley paid for dates and remuneration of workmen sent for grass.
75	42	8	11	70	Record concerning iron and hoes.
76	5	?	5	321	Receipt for date wine.
77	37	2	21	104	Date wine received for various artisans.
78	18	7	23	7 3	Money disbursed for the provender of fowls, etc
79	23	4	10	286	Record concerning barley and flour.
80	30	11	10	4 30	List of workmen.
81	26	3	21	273	Report concerning dates and barley.
82	30	12b	27	77	Date wine paid to fullers of temple vestments
83	23	11	3	100	Statement concerning honey used on certain feast days.
84	37	2	-	94	List of animals delivered to an individual.
85	23	8	2 2	115	Barley from monthly revenue disbursed for food.
86	41	7	29	307	Barley reported as tax.
87	27	4	19	54	Receipt for barley used as food.
88	22	10	13	841	Temple receipt.
89	36	9	29	46	Flour received for use in the temple.
90	38	4	18	63	Receipt for date wine.
91	5	11	5	55	Receipt for flour.
92	20	3	22	297	Money received for various purposes.
93	5	2	9	116	Barley received for the food of shearers, etc.
94	41	5	8	454	Record of debt to be paid.
95	?	?	24	447	Record of debt to be paid.
96	24	2	16	101	Itemized record concerning barley.
97	42	9	23	126	Body of a dead animal received.
98	36	12b	13	69	Receipt for flour.
99	38	3	- 16?	306	Temple record.
100	37	7	12	59	Wine delivered to stable workmen.
1 01	40	8	8	5 0	Receipt for date wine.
102	38	2	6	296	Receipt for date wine.
103	38	9	11	66	Receipt for date wine.
104	38	3	15	58	Receipt for date wine.
105	40	11	30	275	Flour received for various artisans.
106	40	11	15	276	Receipt for barley.
107	43	3	11	316	Receipt for date wine.
108	32	4.	3	484	An order in the presence of witnesses.
109	3 2	3	26	416	Barley given as food for brickmakers, etc.
110	29	12a	18	76	Flour delivered to messengers sent to Babylon, etc.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
111	22	12 a	11	62	Dates substituted for flour in payment of messenger.
112	37	6	26	51	Body of a dead fowl placed at the disposal of an individual.
113	35	5	5	408	Promise to pay a debt.
114	36	4	9	324	Document concerning the price of a garment.
115	38	8	27	301	Receipt for date wine.
116	38	9	6	125	Date wine received for various artisans.
117	33	12b	12	426	Record concerning the calculation of impost on barley.
118	39	5	24	72	Receipt for date wine.
119	36	12 a	9	47	Receipt for date wine.
120	37	1	8	313	Flour received by the prison master.
121	2	7	21	319	Receipt for diseased and dead animals.
122	41	11	16	305	Record concerning an animal hide.
12 3	23 (?)	9	13(?)	302	Receipt for barley.
124	36	1	17 (?)	294	Receipt for the body of a dead animal.
125	33	12 b	4	56	Payment of wool, containing a reference to the seal of a consecrated servant.
126	41	6 a	6	303	Receipt for tithe.
127	41	11	2	49	Receipt for honey used on feast days.
128	34	7	29	277	Hides received for royal use.
129	37	8	29	52	Date wine received for a coppersmith.
130	42	8	17	71	Document dealing with iron and baskets.
131	41	2	13	322	Receipt for barley paid as hire for laborers, who carry gypsum.
132	3 9	8	2	284	Receipt for iron and other articles.
133	27	7	19	155	Barley received as the food of two men for a month.
134	4 0	6	24	288	Receipt for dates.
135	42	6	16	278	Gold received by goldsmiths for the making of articles of adornment.
136	38	4	2 2	308	Receipt for date wine.
137	40	7	7	318	Flour received for branders.
138	42	12 b	29	122	Date wine received for shoemakers.
139	38	2	21	274	Date wine received for shearers.
140	21	3	28	139	Record concerning sacrificial animals.
141	38	4	11	120	Oil received for sacred use and for the making of bricks.
142	40	8	1	140	Receipt for date wine delivered to stable workmen.
143	37	3	. 19	323	Date wine received for priests.
144	36	5	20	317	Receipt for the bodies of dead animals.
145	39	11	9	314	Receipt for an article given to a fuller.
146	5	5 (?)	2 2	2 82	Receipt for the body of a dead animal.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
147	40	9	17	124	Receipt for flour.
148	37	3	8	281	Receipt for date wine.
149	4()	4	27	121	Receipt for an animal.
150	42	9	11	200	Flour received for a messenger.
151	?	?	2(?)	98	Flour received for the men who delivered food
			· · · · ·		to the king and his soldiers.
152	5	3	23	114	Receipt for barley and money.
153	41	7	20	145	Receipt for barley, the maššartu of brewers.
154	39	2	17	113	Two coats of mail and sesame given to two men.
155	42	12 b	11	97	Receipt for money paid for various purposes.
156	37	5	30	106	Flour paid to a messenger.
157	40	1	2	2 83	Receipt for the bodies of burned animals.
158	24	. 2	5	151	Statement of money paid for wool.
159	43	2	15 (?)	279	Barley received for flour.
160	39	4	13	2 12	Receipt for barley.
161	36 (?)	10	9	290	Garment delivered to a consecrated servant.
162	36	6	2	108	Receipt for honey used on feast days.
163	19	5	13	289	Receipt for money in payment for food.
164	43	6	15	333	Record concerning an animal.
165	24	6	5	224	Record concerning barley received for food.
166	12	9	2(?)	152	Record concerning barley and cattle.
167	34	9	4	135	Record of a debt to be paid, with accompanying
					oath.
168	32	9	17	149	List of five soldiers.
169	42	6	24	144	Receipt for dates.
170	23	6	16	154	Record concerning honey, etc.
171	37	8	29	304	Date wine received for goldsmiths.
172	?	?	8	280	Itemized statement of money paid for various
					purposes.
173	34	2	29	287	Record of salt used in the temple.
174	10 (?)	4	3	109	Record concerning hides.
175	42	. 5	19	227	Money paid for precious stones and clothing.
176	42	6	16	330	Flour received for a messenger.
177	38	8	3	210	Record concerning animals.
178	22	11	14	131	Disbursement of revenue money.
179	31	10	23	446	Barley paid to a laborer, who brought a basket
					to a priest.
180	25	6	5	205	Receipt for barley.
181	24	10	16	201	Itemized statement of money paid to laborers.
182	39	11	20	13 2	Date wine received for stable workmen.
183	39	2	8	129	Receipt for date wine given to a shearer.
184	22	7	10	141	Money received for men who performed work for
					the king.
185	27	1	19	209	Receipt for goat's hair.
					1

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
186	33	3	4	202	Receipt for sesame.
187	36	1	9	465	Document concerning iron and baskets of iron.
188	22	10	3	449	. Receipt for wool, etc.
189	42	1	29	443	Promissory note.
190	10 (?)	9	20	464	Receipt for barley and date wine.
191	3	6	23	451	Money paid for the food of ten workmen, etc.
192	35	4	24	445	Record concerning animals, garments and wool.
193	34	6	30	137	Statement of honey used on feast days.
194	8	9	11	148	Articles of iron delivered to a blacksmith for marking.
195	41	2	7	14 3	Inventory of animals.
196	42	12a	5	470	Sheep placed at the disposal of an individual.
197	5	9	9	418	Inventory of animals.
198	39	11	12	425	Itemized receipt for various articles.
199	40 (?)	9	7	435	Statement of honey etc., used on various feast days.
200	28	8	7	4 53	Statement of grain brought as food for fowls.
201	32	3	2	429	Document concerning barley.
202	37	12 a	12	422	Receipt for jugs of wine.
203	41	1	7	469	Receipt for flour.
204	29	4	20	127	Money paid for the rent of a ship, etc.
205	22	7	5	211	Record of the delivery of three tablets.
206	39	1	25	427	Record of dates given as food to persons who took baskets to Babylon.
207	38	11	3	448	Itemized account of dates paid for workmen.
208		7	13	409	Money paid for flour, oil, salt, etc.
209	40	9	2	420	Statement of honey used on feast days.
210	18	8	26	434	Receipt for dates and barley.
211	35	2	22	402	Money received for precious stones.
212	12 (?)	6	14	153	Itemized receipt for oil.
213	42	4	11	460	Statement of oil delivered for wool.
214	39	9	2	455	Money paid for wool.
215	30	6	10	442	Temple record concerning hides.
216	26	12a	26	473	Receipt for animals.
217	31	12 a	6	478	Receipt for various articles.
. 218	43	1	2	459	Receipt for dates.
219	42	12 b	22	450	Temple document.
220	38	3	6	206	Receipt for a jug of the best quality of date wine.
221	40	5	12	150	Money deposited for wool.
222	30	3	28	476	Inventory of animals.
223	41	5	28 (?)	467	Receipt for iron.
$\begin{array}{c} 224 \\ 225 \end{array}$	38	11	22	441	Itemized receipt for date wine.
	42	12b	2	147	Receipt for sixteen jugs, etc.
226 227	8 4 1	11 6 b	26 13	292 466	Record concerning food given to workmen. Hides placed at the disposal of shoemakers.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
228	?	8	25	421	Money paid for various articles.
2 29	18	9	25	444	Statement of the destruction of a tablet recording an obligation.
2 30	36	11	10	4 83	Itemized temple record.
231	41	6 b	27	4 33	Record of debt to be paid.
232	3	9	4	438	Receipt for sheep hides.
233	38	4	26	471	Record of debt to be paid with provision for fine in case of default.
234	32	9	14	4 28	Itemized receipt for barley.
2 3 5	38	4	5	461	Itemized statement of wine given to workmen.
2 36	35	7	6	480	Record of debt to be paid with provision for a fine in case of default.
237	35	7	24	475	A note promising to give 6000 reeds in payment for wool.
238	26	3	7	468	Articles of food supplied to the king.
239	20	10	29	479	Itemized account concerning barley and dates.
240	41	6 a	2 3	456	Record of barley given to workmen and sailors.
241	32	11	19	744	Itemized receipt for barley paid for various purposes.
242	22	6	12	226	Record of the payment of money, etc.
243	21	11	24	293	Receipt for flour.
244	20 (?)	9	10	134	Itemized record concerning various articles.
245	39	12a	26	130	Receipt for dates.
246	23	4	4	138	Receipt for animals used in temple offerings.
247	39	2	2	411	Receipt for salt, etc.
248	41	6 b		485	Record of tax to be paid.
249	34	9	3	423	Salt, etc., disbursed for various purposes.
250	30 (?)	5	7	419	Itemized statement of barley and money given to different individuals.
251	39	2	2	462	Gold given to goldsmiths to make articles for a goddess.
252	41	3	13	437	Inventory of animals.
25 3	?	2 .	17	432	Record concerning barley.
254	39	2	14	33 2 -	Itemized receipt.
255	19	7	25	142	Receipt for barley.
256	?	1	12	334	Money disbursed for various purposes.
257	17	2	2	207	Record concerning the disposal of money.
25 8	26	4	23	203	Itemized statement of barley used as food.
259	37	12a	13	329	Promissory note.
260	31	9	9	414	One man becomes surety for another.
261	38	3	18	45 2	Promissory note with provision for fine in case of default.
262	37	?	3	4 36	Promissory note with provision for fine in case of default.

TIME OF NABONIDUS.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
263	9	9	1	199	Flour received for the making of money.
264	7	12 a	10	217	Receipt for impost.
265	7	6	27	195	Receipt for clothing.
266	?	?	?	182	Statement concerning wool and barley.
267	7	5	18	187	Money placed at the disposal of an individual.
268	7	11	22	243	Money paid for digging a canal.
269	8	6	4	264	Receipt for money paid for a horse.
270	11	3	18	241	Money advanced to canal diggers.
271	8	12 a	26	254	Receipt for money.
272	7	12a	28	237	Receipt for the money paid for sheep.
273	11	5	13	2 62	Receipt for gate revenue.
274	11	5	18	267	Money received for deposit in storehouse.
275	11	3	17	2 60	Record concerning a deficiency in money.
276	16	8	17	198	Promissory note with provision that no complaint shall be made.
277	11	3	25	183	Money received in payment for an ox.
278	8	4	16	256	Money received in payment for linen.
279	11	2	16 (?)	266	A note promising to pay a debt.
280	10	12 a	11	247	Document concerning moneypaid to brickmakers.
281	11	4	19	197	Record concerning articles of copper.
282	11	5	7	251	Money paid to canal diggers.
283	8	6	26	255	Receipt for money paid to hired workmen.
284	11	3	28	178	Money paid to canal diggers.
285	7	10	14	265	Record concerning the price of hides.
286	11	11	9	220	Receipt for wool.
287	4	12 a	23	180	Barley received by a potter for work on a gold vessel.
288	11	2	27	196	Receipt for gate revenue.
289	7	9	7	2 33	Receipt for honey used on feast days.
290	7	1	2	236	Receipt for garments, a coat of mail and hides.
291	10	6 b	27	179	Money paid for the burning of bricks.
292	8	10	22	229	Record concerning the price of a house.
293	7	12a	29	186	Receipt for money paid for sesame for sacrificial purposes.
294	5	$12\mathrm{a}$	5	185	Disbursement of money for donkey and flour.
295	10	9	1	2 2 3	Money expended for canal laborers and reed cuttings.
296	5	4	4	239	Money paid to persons sent to Borsippa.
297	3	1	12	166	Receipt for date wine given to workmen for measuring barley.
298	7	4	12	258	Money received as revenue from a ship carrying temple vestments.

Text. No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
2 9 9	11	4	30	2 30	Money paid for a coat of mail of dyed wool.
300	9	10	5	221	Flour received for the šindu of doors.
301	8	5	9	190	Inventory of animals.
302	11	4	23	213	Sheep placed at the disposal of three individuals.
303	8	1	17	259	Receipt for money.
304	7	1	23	26 8	Statement concerning the price of wool, representing a debt.
305	10	6 b	6	234	Temple receipt.
30 6	8	2	16	181	Money paid for various purposes.
307	12	1	11	219	An act prohibited with the penalty stated.
308	8	9	20	510	Money paid for various purposes.
309	10	5	18	175	Statement of gate revenue.
310	7	6	12	189	Ten hides received for money, the price of two sheep.
311	7	4	20	177	Itemized report of money expended.
312	7	3	26	828	Money paid for the hire of workmen sent for poison.
313	11	4	18	235	Temple receipt.
314	4	11	26	193	Record concerning garments.
315	10	11	7	188	Report of the revenue for a stated time.
316	11	4	7	214	Record concerning articles of copper.
317	7	12a	23	253	Statement of money paid for digging a canal.
318	11 (?)	1	15	252	Report of money paid for food.
319	11	1	14	231	Payment of balance due on the price of a ship.
320	10	11	7	222	Money received for an ox and herbs.
321	2	9	15	176	Receipt for hides and an implement.
322	5	6	29	503	Receipt for the tithe of Belshazzar.
323	10	10	12	494	Money paid to canal diggers.
324	7	12a	14	512	Statement of the price of gold.
32 5	3	10	6	2 28	Barley received by a goldsmith.
326	5	12a	18	491	Record of ship rental.
327	5	6	28	240	Money paid for precious stones, etc.
328	?	?	22	208	Report of gate revenue.
3 29	10	8	29	261	Money paid for sesame.
3 30	9	3	17	172	Record of money paid for animals.
331	3	6 (?)	22	218	Statement concerning money.
332	7	3	24	191	Record of a monetary transaction.
33 3	3	3	12	167	Record concerning various articles.
334	10	11	20	204	Payment of money for making bricks.
335	5	8	7	216	Record concerning anox which died in the stable.
336	3	12 a	26	232	Silver brought for lead, etc.
337	3	3	4	215	Receipt for salt used for sacrificial purposes.
3 3 8	10	6 b	29	492	Record concerning revenue and the payment of wages.
3 39	7	10	1	263	Record concerning sesame, oil, wool, etc.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
340	ī	6	13	169	Temple document.
341	8	9 (?)	28	174	Report concerning the payment of money for reeds.
342	6	8	16	184	Transaction concerning gold, silver and precious stones.
343	?	9 (?)	19	194	Report concerning revenue.
344	9	3	25	171	Document dealing with the stipend of workmen.
345	5	?	4	242	Record concerning dates.
346	5	5	7	257	Receipt for animals.
347	5	9	6	192	Receipt for dates.
348	5	5	6	168	Receipt for barley.
349	7	6	26	271	Money brought for oil.
350	11	2	23	248	Wages paid to ship laborers.
351	7	4	11	522	Money paid for linen.
352	10	11	2	249	Money paid for the making and burning of bricks.
353	7	11	6	244	Note promising to pay a debt.
354	10	6 b	12	49 9	Money expended for the food of a palace servant, etc.
3 5 5	9	4	27	270	Money paid for service to Belshazzar and for the making of bricks.
356	8	11	18	519	Report of gate revenue.
357	8	10	22	497	Silver paid for gold.
358	4	10	7	488	Payment of wages to a coppersmith.
359	5	12a		505	Silver and gold received as revenue.
360	7	10	4	490	Report of gate income.
361	7	12a	8	498	Individual consecrated as a servant of the
			Ü		goddess of Erech.
362	7	5	16	245	Receipt for maššartu.
363	5	4	29	516	Money paid for a three year old ox.
364	5	4	23	250	Wages paid to straw carriers.
365	7	8	22	170	Money paid to hired laborers.
3 66	8	5	29	515	Itemized receipt for money.
367	6	9	23	511	Report concerning money needed by the temple.
368	5	5	7	513	Receipt for money.
369	11	3	5	506	Money paid to canal diggers.
370	5	5	9	502	Gold given for making a temple utensil.
371	10	6 a	26	504	Money paid for various purposes.
372	11	4	29	514	Record concerning garments.
373	11	· 4	7	52 0	Document concerning dates.
374	7	4	21	269	Report of revenue.
375	4	11	10	747	Money paid for implements.
376	11	5	11	495	Money paid to canal diggers.
377	7	9	6	521	Payment of money to hired laborers.
378	11	3	29	493	Record concerning sesame.

Text No.	Year.	Month.	Day.	GCBC.	Contents.
379	10	1	15	763	Money paid for various purposes.
380	12	5	20	760	Record concerning the decision of a witness.
381	13	10	10 (?)	525	Document concerning barley.
382	11	4	18	496	Record concerning a garment of wool.
383	8	7	22	2 38	Report of revenue.
384	5	11	25	489	Record of ship and gate receipts.
385	3	12a	11	759	Sale of a slave.
386	5	12 a	6	487	Goldrevenue placed at the disposal of goldsmiths.
387	11	11	15	7 38	Itemized statement of barley given for maššartu.
388	3	5	1	517	Fabrics given to weaver, etc.
389	4	2	24	500	Receipt for money, the price of wool.
390	17	7	17	52 8	Promissory note.
391	7	7	9	246	Record concerning money.
392	1	4(?)	10	523	Itemized receipt for oil.
3 93	5	?	21	508	Payment of money to hired laborers.
394	5	11	?	527	Promise to pay a debt.
395	7	1	2	501	Statement concerning the disbursement of money.
396	7	6	25	507	Report of harvest money.
397	3	1	30	518	Temple document recording an obligation.
398	1	3	17	764	Document concerning a house or an estate.
3 99	12	1	1	526	Receipt for money and sesame.
400	13	3	14	736	Inventory of animals.
401	9	10	8	173	Receipt for flour given to consecrated servants
					of the temple.
402	5 (?)	9	12	535	Itemized receipt for money and wool.
403	1	12 a	30	531	Record of a debt to be paid.
404	10	11	27	743	Statement of ship and gate receipts.
405	5	4	19	755	Temple record dealing with various transactions.
406	7	6	30	749	Receipt for money.
407	15	2	5	737	Document concerning money.
408	10	4	2	756	Receipt for harvest money and the hire of laborers.
409	5	12a	24	754	Itemized receipt for money.
41 0	2	7	2 6	534	Document concerning iron and iron wagons.
411	5	2	11	530	Record of a discrepancy in an amount of money.
412	2	9	21	745	Record concerning five fullers.
413	5	12 a	7	524	Record of a debt to be paid.
414	10	6 a	12	533	Receipt for the hire of laborers.
415	5	12a	10	5 32	Document concerning money and garments.
416	5	8	7	536	Temple record concerning sheep and money.
417	Acc.	8	5	529	Document dealing with interest to be paid.
418	12 (?)	?	14	509	Record of a debt to be paid.
419	6	10	20 (?)	739	Record of a debt to be paid.
42 0	2	11	2	742	Report of impost.







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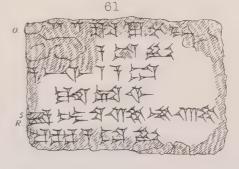
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中经 POT POTE ROPIEM 。 及島口智剛 中发出自由人民 A KIT HILL TO A A 5 黎田文

Lo. E. THEY THEY LAND "公司进程校园中国级公司 田西日人 Erasure.

多银铁矿厂》中区国南约01 国民公司公司 新加州村公人公公山 图 外刊教经了经界时间

公开和经里产产10 区四季四月二 1

於>及民國際,B 5 LEST 4 TIT 4 大田田子 台 於文 的一种



源口中国国中的严约对约。 到人区区路及下 新兴湖村的/汉少安上1至96人及·日本日本 44KPI的15111日今月日近日经 下四级安全 THE 中国军国军 **经过**开办中课。 7层 1 金加加州 **源级打除**过在 17日上上下不不下以上上日日上 金型 TE PE M. R 俊州及新 LRA PTA 群 全 图 了 严 C. LO SALLANDE MANAGER S. O. S 與好好好好自然發發在學學上。 関内なる対 女工 山人人人 女 本 了新 片 田田 下 田田 本 以 84 **新全打的图中工机** TIMIT 。及其及业图 A TY 4人居人社居人在 THY TICHY Mistake of TY scribe for 15下公下27 新臣 巴丁 了一片田田多多一年四十十四日 TO B-TOWNS 5 平陆群 城 墩 X A LAN THANK 四型 1年 打农农土一名「 A TALLAL LO. E. Y 并發發到了內里 Lo. F. 1 图字位的 Pa MY DE E YAATEL 10区 安全 10区 10区 多多是到了人 泰母多姓图 82 V.E. 性性下的 数数 ○ 《日日本日日本日日》。 日本日日本日日日本日日)。 THE THAT TOP THE 一个区图图 15 经交换分割 海 班 时 下 农 员 时 下 农 员 时 下 が展出日日で 到四十四户 85 LO ET HOME TO THE 於日 D 体图 s 0. 下野教育下的 LO. E. L. A JAKI TO 金山 大学国外国所もで 外班及問題 食る田山 1四个国际场景 R. 《安慰》 P 25年上3 俊 举》除 1年1年四四四 LO.E.并令个科目台 THY ATTA THY 口图 安田田原。 10 团员任义公路 公金FP公到FA.A 格 了 安 经 经 图 泰 LL 为 安 LL 为 安 LL 为 安 LL 为 人 大教女(TT) 数 83 財政なな知 は国本語



を対な四个を上屋を 有望 國國際 類今 图图图的中华学 必要研究的關係。 阿里中城中道的 图图图的图片终日 F RY THIN LO.ETHASSIE WE TO RTTATETED mg-内型及近期期的 《秦四十五年型"。 《秦四年典型 徐 Pry 体 201 的好多种

89 RYYMX

1、多句面中每日的 四個中世紀 10年及四世间 国际中国 医国身红斑山沙叶 经过温息的利用 四对了田江田茶田開門 日本命 10 6 柳柳日日本

《黎鱼口位图》 尼瓦四个省级的 いては国外国 经 17 好

既因於夕對 5 下经工程在各种等了中的工程 LEL开给

阿阳姓

90

參數公園園 田匠衛門伊丹·沙田蒙 B 图图的文文以及《金数》、在新西山风数》。 《沙田里 与 芬丁 了成员公司。"到现象办会经历了开租口。"

FI DA P REMITE

了好任然外人。上四年早到10% 经发展证券 下下。 除了上外人们的 於於至至強 除 即 及 四 及 四 致 图 一种 种 公然 图 中理型 即成於今於10 B 既於今今至101

几户在区 群区全型板型 SERVICE TITLES 可反於今公然於



多型 开工手工 开 公安 叶型 T 手 所有所以發生到時下 10 中国主 · 为为经典型图图- 发展中央图片中3 **翻图图图图图**

中华中田中 即 图 图 中区际 A 安在西班上的上海大学人。TA THITT LA LA THE SA LA CA by scribe.

B. 安 太 图 天 人 压 区 四 广 四 区 文

ALANT MONTH MANAGER 教育及出一日里一日少古一人

的中国于四十四日的 大教 第二种 西西村 一种

国际区外区

。 界運動教育 祖文中即國中國 THE THE THE THE POPULATION 5 TAY DAY AND DAY THE DAY TO DE SHIPLE 年出級令

展成為其人人是四個 10人工工工不上上五人工工工人口。 产生成的组织的过程的 新工产工程以及公共工产工程 公益 JIETT 然在今日日日日日

经处人经中外及21

一种四种产 るととは、 不够成了一个即不 路供及班路

多野や紅魔「梨。 KY FIF WWY

Lo.EYYH 图图 TYPE 发 大 RATE

10日日一中田山教社 ►-4-MI THI 4# M 到自己人 **福建型ですずずずす**

食少 15人工人员 在江江江江江西村政教 15 国际政人开教 U E. LAN A TO 公園 含一个 出出 国内的なから

97

小下区年1日四下。 子上本-ITA 血利用国工工 安全下数 好好好 子口 数 国际农会会

0. 弘任周母因及祖水 **州图少中农**农和 然如此時日本 序展 然后 We ra 際用を使めてる。 公路 图下班时 国际经验产金组



一场强多严护国际工工。 工學 到 其。 上級國政學上位三十一分在阿尔里 上江 母图 上江 安国母子 田村首属用了 工程建立图刊 Lo.E 日 · 57一日公子山

五点原

俊 >> 农 型 图·8 即在於及到

103 1100位人人以

及古場公園及紅

女際 原 四世

5个开始了四年

Lo. E. 日 4 然及全身

R. 2 44 7 3

古 田 田 田 田 数

104

红沙蓝在大型型人

THO BY

不少区户

路太太公路

格冊及母國·n 英维维

106 图11日上谷入到1.0 上面对外图11日 人可以 TATA MAR MANA

10 核分效型間 18 斑珠 3人生教女教教 知识なか母な和りた出れ

107

4次四个人四个人 位那好四分图 额区红哥型机 打除水缸的 引国 日夜 南

经过代型对外加多 既於夕祖

阿多阿多 國在阿阿西山 那中世世 LO.E TI TO

V.E. 图解平图数文 安全母效協思 区的农场

100

经 胜级 100 田田安安田田 校园区上外的入 田田田田田

LO. E. TYY LEY TY R. A. 烙厂〉及圆圈 安安郎坡 点性法以 以 原长谷子乡村 01

101 0. 桂枝 会下 一个级过度区刊 J 国 国 及 函

R. 翻数数型人带数 發 群 及 附 数 图 . A 5成《集教 国民经济国 图图数多数



0. 下段田村田田岛 多以工 文打当相對了保险行行 紫 农 圣 江 《 安 田 口口 「 下 工 下 第24 平山家公益 积3 FT FIF Lo. E. STATE THE TOTAL

Y ZEE TH THE SEE Y 10平道每日一日的公司 T LOTTO T TURNING LAND 产农安全产级产 世人

李芒學母生江紅麥田。 可以及母母的 多山寨等在民民政

109

10年8日对金工谷田》。 为一位的一种的一种 医国际人工品班教教 5 7 胜 上 生 群 打 强 哲 开 **不是图器图图 这时时不是**

Lo. E. **家は野によるない。** 今 祭 田里下下 其 301 智能原外的中国中兴里中。 医を予ずに関係を多みのはた 中國四四四 即成体夕西大路内了个到到了

城村多野农村工厂工程工作。 机对你是倒过超级 屈型鱼鼠的农夕农产 5日至人人人 Lo. E. TY R. TSLITE BY TENT Y I I RI THIT 一段了四一四里爾子 理如此是国人的一种 安康子茶茶的中分分茶園 四年 海 经 歐民公文

111

日本公司四百四世 四十四十四十四日 图片中华国际 安产多田口 俊 评图书即 感 R. 数数数型数 人然 人们 教 世界平台 盛 西村 女 女母

0.1. 好到十级胜摩母 1 经对产工 11 20 全世 医 田丁 Y 经联 联 区 **除** 开 外 及 撰 图 S R 英 宋郎 女 **经验** 图 F 开图 其 松 及 各 在



○ 人田園田田田谷下 B居 第一 为 四 国 年 今 今 A CALL THE BELL LOKA 2 学出入 国下 田田 农家山村 日本 日本 は多一口の子中でで 阿属一条落里野广 為了內內口口以外 夢頃と文は日本人は、 萨强级众 きには、これをは、とは、というとと 多中国的国外工工工程的专业 在然此是我们多好是对人 国际医宫国的工程的工程 THE SOUTH SECTION OF THE PERSON 家中区区图图图图 U.E. 图 44 E 48 世母中日 1年於公內的

114 内部 江 数文 0. 四分四月四 原数女母 LAKEL MASS 一門の水下ウィ 116 LO. E. TYT X BIM 经成分的分型。 多群公政窟。 是以**本**以**本**区区 R. 上教 4代开教 是 本 安 安 五 美 **海田村内数 再及医验以见过此** 国民农及盆 57国小麻 LO. E 115 R. A. 里· Y 然下 0. 生 \公司 金乡目 3.0. 海豚豚科山鱼 4. 图图图图图4 松冊 足 對 國

る数本本母女

经时下班时

对公 数计

田可图图上

该要外区区的

於 宋 李 蔡 明 郑

LO. E. 目及 命

和 然 新 M L L L PALLIA I PAJATI 现在可以是一个一个 A STITLE LANGE BELL 四四四日本外区 国阿督臣際 以下,在日子山上上,为父兄,上日后的 新 数 数 图 I 四四四四里四日四日 江山山石田田教育教业的中 住生成的一种一种一种 川上江日日本人人山上山 即田书园 国际国际 谷写的图必称图题 经文件 教 压压压力 四级 四四级 夕 刘

120 118 至河 单口10 客以外口界 目。 * BEST Y **中国四个位置** 中国 母中国口女型 無多目 国7 "图象为人可以不可以 以及其所到 以 在 在 经 经 拉斯斯阿米 经经产生进入 国级人级田 U.E. 100 女 200 於降於極國國 安全甲级 119 10 世界平古多数 ○ 国级图 ▷公 国际经济多色社 区会厅 人的维办个部员 田町四四甲丁 · 川田日賦下 体核下 7 平均 细 安 群 及 经 图 3 安全事效 THE A

即臣知

体11次多少时国图"



和四日下经过自由的打 大型 国 数区区 慎學與阿魯性人 城金郎 国群众政场区的国际

130 额文书出图目界。 TY ATT THE TY 日本教育 四国日かり 57上春五春上节 及每个区域 國·B 學門級 **性性**系统 **一**

131 0.7年人 数件 一些超極質知可 子上签件生迁出 大田教会を出て T会型公型用的 10.6 国外国际 一种 如人 多國內中理學 政な数型

132 。」因因內对五 **那好好好好** 了致增数长 5 目《承 像厂区图的图 安本本种 大路 经工程程分 国际公约

再班上码片改强级。原位的人 图中国图片 医 超 除甲层外理券 歷01 大 (M) (A)

126

一个一个开西岛 母国于西州民经公园 07墩灯星珊 U.E.

122

政中國國際

。ア国と田川

s 解集 3 人研訓

M 344 M

世年年 千五年

。 爾外中田 科學

等多的

Y ALL THE

中留留

公

124

07年對70

平上年本工

5 面生 红柳树

(图) 图 图 图 格及今世 LO E. WILLIAM 內門風夕 軍母母軍 後冊及選 大教 女人教学的社会教会

127

11分数分时各种中心。 不好既然中中 中路路 安实际的一个一个 はますいる数はなるない。

0.

新国国际社员 本本 一种 种 **交**第四年班时 国际外外的

125 0. 平台岛区会际 四里多国农管 打除一个一个 **网络那些公众的** 5聚龄红斑 Lo. E. YTLY Y

1四角图111.0 田〉題內田 141 大文 弘 李承 R. 翻译《科教 安全軍發 129 区域区

128



0. 型日月本田内於江 格外及四天上四日公 格外医既用鼠躍中 四人一个一个 图中的 医

Lo. E.

黑平阳岛和中岛印第 过用母 發了了鄉晚町園 10 数人母级话驻台额 U.E. 100 4 45 1

134

。 巨江 四日本中日今国区 **多** 第 1 年 图 图 4 **经验时中田小本于自由** 國國国開 **黎** 中 外 及 国 阿 强 發 学 發 语 图 古 图 数 即成於今萬

135

全日四四月星年十二十五日 立路上 5 附件 日本 學 对 好 人 Lo. E. A TI 内型图 10上教 秋 上 教 交強 路中 科斯科 原 校 令 经过

o. \$\frac{1}{2} \delta \frac{1}{2} \delta \frac{1}{ 打图及超过每段打 命令国人 除四分及国强

5

137

○ 肄 對 → 了一口会上 全全时

打成成性被發性性對於 官臣是

138 0.胜区及平

今田谷門極

139 0. 年处 经种场 因發展發風 田村至

(本) 格下外及紅爾家 安全群下级 经路下过程 数多 致 配於 夕 盆

140

四四四四四四 THE KIND OF R. 图 盆线 凶人 相致 安文下竣 政员会会对国

內下全開口票,0 **阿科斯斯斯** ATTAYATTY W

141

2 教型以教学教型型源

人员 中 成二十3.01 R. 女因 图 了 A 作 图 区 经 口体是这里的人 全田和10FPTATTATTA 無學母科四個 海里的多个多种 U.E. 连班子宫数数数数图

142 1百名图1日位过程。 A他型一型联广 田野国里工学团

此例以因母學 格米塔格15日至强。



TANALAMEN W.E. Y. THANKE FEET FA ASS ASS R THE WAY **经产班的** 江本民格田中江 質 配於 多經濟學 143 150 0. 下校本下段 。經 图 哲 147 於即在中國。 上江 每四十 因幾次於各田四四 中国 全国 国际 国际 **阿里可图积** 等 一个 我 我 图 3 一次 五十八 本 田田田 食や野生は少なして 5年安全 五年五年 "图界的人数 公祖 四中 出野 一种 全 築埃下坡 国际 图象 多种 度股外的被囚行租时 R. 图库及《典教 144 公文の出出的ななかべない。 0. 竹母超长 政战众始祖 4年四日第一 151 7届7天圣经 148 5 会开 台 量。 以上的一个 西军下 Lo. E. 4 大學 数中 不多 R. 图 2000 年 2000 图 200 放人口下線 安全 to ET 开西江河 2 五 日 日 日 日 日 经时中国教 5 0 6 Lo. E. TY A XX 10 R. 西数数 名 要数 R. 日田 伍 安全田安安 了一口令下五刻 多数 四年班时 145 医最多多数 下線 题 日下。 一个田田安平 古田王 Y DO 《《红图图图】 149 四条户组 母女一种种母 0.7四年目 人致 太保下後 人在田村 起大型 152 中国 经经产出出 《图解开绘 开办下入了。 《 每 分 及 豆 医 豆 及 及 及 及 及 以 口的國人與四國中 R. 14 14 1 工作国人强四时 海四年班出 THE HARM 146 取股体 夕 色土 《公平开》。 · 公司 四个公共在五世上上 国在区域人的



0. 数巨田子野教子 口海區的人人 110年4十一年四日日日日日日 中海田川山田田田 每人茶茶 每 字 好 国 图 · B

154

0. 丌算安计开编了 开於口本了發出多四 《以校及、其下人」出版图 14人社群人数以 Lo.E. 编日知 日 云 X 留图图图X 國政的金数 10上於 长 群 教 在田村 与四 教》 U.E. 社会 会 经 图

《新田田空世》四四十四日。 一人教中的甜品人里 图图时四至 17日全角即至178 THEY HAVE Lo. E. 下下开外级产量企 题首图》以使 解用買 D-W 公然 中处 一个人 今下及外球交回图 01 英家下数 国际公司教育分数

0. 舞星到刊的 全 会 经公司 四人 海田岛图水

156

577四长 Lo. E. 区首一面 T 发斑

日田日日 泰康学 李 敬孝所以附 南祖 直接多数级图片阻型

4、秋照图图即11.0 WI WE FIRST **广州州西南州** 国國口四四級 5 经 世刊

LO. E. TYT HY

R. P. 降下及西域图 五 女人 女

10 世界 子图数

158

。 平耳数对性群体 THE PAY THE PAY 在西村中中野 來 中 內 姓 國 男 5年《中华军里区域

的多个级型

159 ○. ▶ 對下耳至 與 題上來一段內門 7-17-CL HA R. WITTE 5 世界子

0. 刊降 发汗下灯处上怀姆 四年四日 四日 图 展園林田里町上山上 以 图 图 图 图 · 羅州教育 第四個 19 HATTY MAKE A SEA OMITTED BY

可置外對了 的四个四个四个 好子 女 母阿阿阿里图 今图歌图图色。 俊群及红数题。 安全質数 国际公众公司

162

TAP 及公司 TAP 中 D.0 **海田田田** 旗的是中世界 HALAL ALA PA 2每点位出在在 THE SECTION OF THE SE LO. E. THE A

R. 图 MY AHEM 西班牙四个两个一个

163 THOP BITTER EETINO



以及及其一种的工工的 何田以少母周年正 国国国国国中 R.上数 人群 教 文图图 P 田田 Y 即臣赵

164

为世里到 为 中 西里 时 中 与安徽等 **一块** 人格 LETAL 《独安的上上上上上的世界中有世上了· 大阪 当一下各种 LO. E. T P Y Y F 多雄門空空里一日 10日本田中日本日 海山东各谷里 田 园 园 内部中国教政女教祖 中国

165

0. 殿日日本田日教叶 THE P P PET 医 图 医 图 图 图 图 图 图 公計即經本文計及 一个人选了打缝全里 经一大 10 数 斑 3 甲 数 数 冬 甲 数 新四母年中四日四日本中国

166

实 经 後 对 教 子 函 毕 中谷 門 一 图 谷 区

美国政黨中國 四四四四 題 口口 斑。 LO. E. THE STATE OF THE STATE O WI A 多的多种 10 田田 10 田田 20 斑众级酒

四级工作图图图中概的 MENTING TO SITE TIES 上 智 生 生 密 4 祖先八届大陆祭 THE RELL

黑下红竹谷 农山厂 10区四十四十四日 **从社区内型场中的** 後世及對國際民族及 教教的原教教育教育

168

交级 医皮皮氏性 教 四 四 1 女子且就像出人人 多爾太子 产的的生态的 以及为此的的加上上 TAT & SAME 在一个多多的中的 出图 38 10 日本中人公安全大学中国



0. 台口四种目 多人人以及自己大 以 倒是教工的女 公田及田岛田公 Lo. E. 数国 的公全人 口即酸冷菜

及对外校及中区国 引 10 图式文字图《数字图》

170

833公里[[Q]] [[Q]] [[Q] 人名耳及古数数 中国的生物的 THE THE PARTY IN

这样班教不是四 **新林女** 於 冊> 歐盟 福 國 · ·

多层多较 四班 內 数 图图数点数101

171

0. 体区型 **一人会在安区 阿默斯理陀如图** 田会命

谷 雅 少 及 即 图 3 级 全 基 及 基 及 数 国际公公司

172

中國四個一個四十四

一个性形式 Protection 照其到世代图47 · 美国区的 一個 经长 4万多田人

Lo. E.Y HILL SALES THIS 了班及一条 路里到以西班 次祖刘下四年进出了公共以

題發出了 五年 一日 THE THE 15

等發展 阻 医皮肤原

开办金山图图息。 区国人红公村 好 随 F 口 维 经 其 ** 国妇父终和祖 21月日本日夕 LO E. 件了一校的日

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174 图 一一面下》。

5年至了一个 大田村田 中村 越来 () 在 本 本 在 立 175

0. A歷訊及工文思報 20 異なる。出国的 一型公園田湖山街茶 ,7强群联区口 序無及BOOK A 安上來於

在田田田田 两女级周

176 **安全**种种性 14种一种 国图了公开公司 THE SELECTION **以下日**图四个 经册入员 田家 茶下数

177

M 1 --- 1 ---图动作图 京なりはるは 文教~ 女女 大 多四百 **网络女性** 四年 日本人社会報》 产级目 家上了图 A 降产的农生产型01 麥 m 及 耳中 福 發金母效 UENTHY

原及なな知道



即四四四四十二日四四四四 一目了四班圣四个国

A HET PITTER A

格工外校的大陆图出

阿克茨今郊域的下到时

四冬食

以使人致用理中。

好了分好超醒。 好 免甲国为人们的 英世 国 四 四 天 即在於 今 久日

186

0.1一口 经图象 在中上在中区打 YENRE 阿伦哥人民在在人 學 中 於 益 於 至 發

187

大大學學學一样 PIFT ME MIXT 57篇 女母子命 四里好像們 Lo. E. Y C DEM LO RTHY 国令了 10 图 图 图 图 801 英素基数 公理 中国 经

188

政会经过

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R. YY YOU YER 图在这里交交会 別ではなるは、独立には、

产级产生的对对

金人 R. 题样 3 女教 安集群级 国现象夕安女然因上进出

国政政党国家图。 四來医發展發展 打除了打阻的四天 百会麻

與然今後沒在計畫

184

欧国数-欧国歌 体工学 學 耳 國際 **经城里图图** ALORM BILBIAL AL 业区的生活中国 中一世。 FP国际公益下刊.3.01

的空产馆产展出 图字 舞图图点 第一个 強, 格以子校一场一场一场 国的各个对邻的人生的历

185

0.开致好正 效 CALLER III LE

179

0.77日今日下级日 四班際發展了 不会可以多多的工作 **基本的** 西岛岛

格子教 经三分的过去时 国世界 好 经 经 人 教 田 田 五

180

一个女子用一个日中。 工學是一個工工學學工 以回题的国际文 山人在在今日内口 《新华》、李林平区国、图、强、 即后除夕色设建四个到时代

181 以图》图如外级用工业。 口打倒了打好好好 **加州 建工 建工** 中 **加** 区中中美工了中中的中 I HAKA HA TAI 口袋线打的BHTF.3.01 R.TITTTTTT 10 图 红 女 () 数 文 文 中 数 01 好好 对 经 成校校知



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190

上學為第二世教之一

191

上文文章的工作。 (主义文章) (主义文章) (主义文章) (主义文章) (共义文章) (共文文章) (共文文



上在其一次人工阿拉西 少图 打倒打打 Lo. E. TA THE OPEN THE HEAT 数计区时图图计图图 光彩 今安然超色星数下的红 超型的門。國外四個工 WAY TO THE TENT TO THE 公里 图点

15 图片到多个型 四班子口路 Mistake of scribe for

229

0. 田田 中央上教中人的人 四一十國中四門 THE HOTELSHIP 強性世界を再る即 5成學的了下的 THE LESSON LO. E. T Y ETTT YA TY

可可可可可因 **这种农农村村科田村** "安祖江田田本教》 级人维教了压阻 计记数 即至今日 RY PET POT 13 J

15 叶叶州西 图解

230

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226

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227 0. 夕 国网络 如及至了人人 山倉田田中 \$ 图图 TY 数 \$ III> B 大教 女女 下 教 海田 平台教

官民政众公司

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命令他四四四四

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224 多国外国的

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安全即外数

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故余数

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THE TENESTEE OF 作的原因的上生生 烙川及外围、谷町、西



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223 O.T日。

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至于李本年 好成。因为今日,



农国文鞋到上游谷客上文目出手夕一。 了会开场 人名人 人名 郊谷村村 麥 附外 町 國為 安主本谷 公路 四十 到时 因今次四個

0.一日的技術日本風水 **今世外区区工格等等** 上 京 本 東 大 東 大 東 大 東 5 色色 网络阿拉西 在 医 四 日 四 日 四 日 日 日 黒四四世版を文

多张梦逸[[四世 8年] 多年] 多种] 中国] 图 1 原族交換公路 四十五世子。

207

210

○FF [型] [2] \$P\$ [2] **美國教教育教教** 第五人经世际工工公子 [1] **以然**因许 月1日

即在农农会到3.1 **基本** 7年日 安教美工日人

R.开甲及发牙个个女件 LO.EE TY Y 人 FT 中国安全 五夜樹合作 上四四月上 10人降段 以 网络祖女女祖教

多田野野田中發 四千个名類 以世風四周到血 今 交级 群型了下 四日初祖宣广中《少班》 口 教 经生工科 5 国的国 为时军中战争301万四军军 **对中田区**四个人 四点多 IOE COMPANY TO A SOLUTION IN 图形公全国效 英集即發

於門內里國四

国際出出自国民の立の 口。因多籍人

212

209 平美四 四 日本中 WALCH BUT ALDERA 图 第 及 图 全 图 日 在松下 下下日 田田 **开**科刊 一个 FR 区 以下 F 5 平城开州的 A SOUTH THOSE I 口留了开开口留了 LO. ETPATTA

经额约 克里拉人" 图像交级设备抵抗 山田区区区山 区生四层移域区国中01 A殖風下型A政

官、日本公司

ALMA《自创四·区》 口食及三人名英 **一个个个个个人**

213 0.7年下平年日 41.出版区四出上 海上的区区区 经少价的格区区国图"城区"中国对各种人统义 国的各种公司和田司。

E型工员打球型了。在4个时刻在一个叫工工中。 0.开日灯 及任



不好好 中女 中人 平平日日日 日 D数量 I 下來 府 互 效 中 中國除了四個 一日本用中降 11中区约17中户 59开战杆额门上秋 3 中国日间的 四四四四四四四四四日 点对建型工工图 口图 四尺 6 四处为不上在江口日四山山山区 10.8.4对 故 上 4 上 日 区 区 LO.E. 阿拉斯 本 石 母 谷 石 母 然 R 四面面上一下面面内 Y 阿 HE THE THE 医性型效性吸性压力。 是以及 中 中 打 及 段 科 科 四 101 MY A MY 用及国外对日日 TAM 門面如門 對國中一个中國 MATHEM BALL 1岁期11年4月级 松莊 沙 教教教 莊 對 科 图片分母数上数约 源性中国教育的数据证明 即四次中国 网络中国

200

以便与某事故不堪以。人四令 医 图 图 图 图

1月日日本教刊148年1

一个四个四个四个

为上热,发射中的生态。 有国生现很多的。生态,不然和小叶出生的。 和时代一个出生型。

O. MATHER TO STITLE OF THE CONTROL O

下口,并 严极 全端

204

京城及及及及政团的《秦军》的国际,在国民会员的国际的国际的国际的国际的国际。 以及与国际公民的国际公民的国际公民的国际公民的国际的国际的国际的国际的国际。



四里多国岛产出际 国内的 阿拉尔 中华 MANDALA LI PATO IDAN 1. 西西区区区区 经 多 多 多 量 類 XX (X) 数 (X) (X) (X)

231

松田夕田町田村 中 区 区 共 国人图人像和欧河上上红红 2 四日本日本田 教目 ►日◆田→田 員→下細想 上国牙肉性斑点 一致反戶口库多班發 LO. E. Y LATER TO

THIN THINK BE HAVE THE PROPERTY OF 15 A HITTER AND AND Scribe.

西教堂母母母母

U.E. 医存货 全社会

232

可是国际一个国际。 **全四型型区区** 国 夕 T A MA 10.6 日田子口首级百百里

1021 至22 新月 102 日本日本日本日本10 PETHER PATE TO THE PETER 这种多数分類分類的 医生物 祖作下四分孫一目日內四六 田今日日一七条横江田司今日 A TH THAN THE TENT 到许多闰畔

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西 女《公子》

234

是《中华中华人民国公公 本上的全下及想库西西里里的时间 可用场场作为图片

2 下一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 了社区的国家安安的国际 以是 12 日本 12 是一型不去在八下 野球 10TATION A TEXT PA TE



10 6年了1年發文問題公司 《海山政区上社私四世山社社社 P. TY THE THE TIES 15 医田人鱼 红虹小叶 名约 闰 源井田文文一个下平发以到了第四日至今日下今次日下午 TAT FEET TAT 俊 評 及 質 幽 質 《》 15图除了各级级人会下数 四年五日教教教教授

图 打 打 经 计 计 经 原。如此是四世四世四世 **从一个可以出来不是人** 及除鱼中不一个中口工工中

四个区中国第四日四日下 3 母医下下的全国性外间的 一人不知由的工格正路面 本下下的成本下了中国 1.0.E 图 H 人对 # 公 中国 2.0.E

LO.E. ET A A A A TO 10年人門奉下上台門

家康学校 陈年 6 四四四。 即形於今色社會合作理型

236

即陸中国全国中国中国的 今四十四日十四日五日日日 TYPY TYPY 国外对PYTY 5下图教教对7下四期积全 库地域全国连国际 新四天安全一日今日 Lo. EY HAY Y LAND JE

R.测面H内生 联合 10区域祖区了四国国际 MY 女子 女子 在 女 女子 大学教》中11月月11月11日中学教会工 1月11年1777 西班区一次

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15个田区四四日内以及中 U.E. 公长甲数 数 44 甲数 即是被強性性

238

0年以及田田田村 成型等的工作工作的 7日以前 4日 1000 TY YOU TO ATT I WE TO ATT 公区区区中国中 TO WE BE WINDOW TO T XX TI TI



店屋豆包饵产菜品豆包页 [\$P\$ 10] \$P\$ 10 \$P\$ 10

以 作人人 以 及 玛田 了以为了以及 好好 数单与运动及红 公园,可以为了 数 数型 7 在 第 位 公园,可以为了 数 数型 7 在 第 次 位

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"下江下山然江水之时,即使人因为 "如时,山上江江水之之,

239

240

山鸟图台

国民秩分对交级区人人科马瓦

U.E. LOO 公司用

242

海四百姓家夕望

243

区下发现上面。 以上上面的上面的上面的上面。

244



四個原因中国即即在政政政 四期四年为 國 國 医四日期口 2000年的1000年的 田江江江区上内 上マー内変更然 T PO TT WEED THE 多国籍的教育的

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图的文文文

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刘以出处教教教出社 TY YEER YEE 5 科外科教科 安全開始 大型田子 拉西西人 歐哲學多為

246

0. 要用用数 学 件 公外 人及命区至 5 平 Y 平 数 经际存产的食 包压上联 LO.EKK K W KY R.L. Y BY YL-V-TISKES 便小路上的 松川沙海谷中区园图01 经 四十四日 京 四谷 夕 名

其好国政教 H L LDQ 工

0年 河 7年 四十 3年 日 100 日 10

中区区里的国际工程

14797 四班 校 日 4 下 图 147 5四十年日文田线目 7月47日五日日日 1月1日日日 一田田田田田 "呀会祖不上教教令祖 外建会打打打自己打下了到 经国现象和科学过行工作 冠 经 74 101 及其11月四日,以及中国11日及 田村山山村 百年 后公 今 公司

249

打谷中打谷金山里下巴 來廣〉母園四國門中國門下



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黎 年 >> 及 图 图

区沿岸位为四州岛东湖 了科学图像和第一 TY DA L A Erasure. 3 海路上下日本区山村的加坡 **XX**[4] [2] [2] [2] [2] 五百岁 MA A M 巨山西国 5 夕园日刊刊区出 機能是被多山地的 一个一种的人的 類中国 下 LO. E. THING A CT STILL SO LO. E. THEY **黑四**宮 图 图 Lo. E. ATTEMPER ATTEMPER TO LO. E. R. A THE R. 节园区的班径 母日下4时 是 **降** T B A A A A **上郊区** | 明日 R. 图片人争少田及过州 四次 安全麻严致 10 CA SAIL A END AD 01 UE A A 在 新城市公司 TO P BUTT とはなる。 際內下田內質 一村田安子安田村 外及野农田图 15 了哪个人区区的节门时下 内班 4四段 0.MM-頂母 田太子 全体及下面, 自己自己 一个图 U.E. 社会会会通道 Y THE WY 等的一个人的 MY MY 区区公开 为 box 254 A A K 2人以中央下国典为人人 一个人人 联岛 第一 250 ATT. 山田安里 **唐 攻 亚 经** 数 1 1 1 7及下田中女子 4 千 成凝然了— HIET 多多种的工作的 # 开好管 医多河及四下 H-IIII ST-KENNIN THY MHH 密事实 THE OTH REPUBLISHED IT 10 1 LO.E. 不是及1年11年11日11日11日 大型人型上金星 R. KYTT IN A TO 本母田下山西里Y 上出奔 **黎** \$P\$ \$A \$\overline{A}\$ R. TUTTET ASSEMBLY THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL O **密原吸其产的** 图上 11 10 场《《柱下数 11一种知时 11 TY THERE IT IN THE STATE OF THE 数 区于班田山3.0 新李山国教科 TI THE A TENTH A TENT IT 15 成女公田祖 10 平分回过超过国国工工工学中分分 上面出皮性上上油的用型上 110分子的现在四回四日的一个 打农山外下打 0. 任 经开 日下 四百年至今日 医生工工学 02 数的对对对对对 一个经历经历时上进 悠 年及日对图图 21 及四口 上田田中的数十多多的的 10 2 千 下对 图 20 为古数 THAR TO BANT

253

加斯斯斯

0.17日夕上田 7条

251

必学生的过程,例识的



被数位产数人群 数 数级公产 出出工



在安徽村下江下路站 平一面下了的少人 中國 阿尔姆多斯马斯 医多种 阿拉斯 斯 为上海型业分产国际的国际工产的产品 经出场存货 四國公田里下了下於 多 孫 下口 茶一切 茶一切 多 3 是我们在社员。 10.14日间,这时间的时间,这一点。 FIFT TEXTILITY THE XXX - TO FFT **冷小磁缸厂**

A TITE 15件应冒名中国

IE. ES A 经计算

四日日 图1.0 MM-7年秋時期 四区四四 16 图图 图 名《曲教 A XALIKA C 2 一致母效屈服存 Lo. E. 国民政众公司 · ME 对一个

266 歐尼岛 MA KAT 劉臣〈谷子 A STATISHAM 264 0.片竹竹大 日然然 田、即四四十五 目到对外人格出 国在体外国 以海班斯以

> 267 区程 区4 目 月。 一件學一品班公文學及民 5 四群外区区交级强国

7年超级原本政会 萨 连缀 女 15 政域 图片 1 中 数 1 这 1 承 1 1 1 多级胜过上上四周上的人 人及紅地教放起於於少山江 1时中型以中国 **医型**型中国

4世四日本四周中国四日 一人区内141名茶成2 H1月区入一 农民 於國一 四百百百 5中一种一种一种一种 通库下四级上国国的两天 《红谷中 图 谷城 LO.E. 数似 母 & 一口日口一日 中国国际国际国际

TO TO TO THE FEW PARTIES TO THE TEN PARTIES TO THE

相联产教科相段处码外

经生生 國家下麥類的生儿·B

图序的推及 安 朱丁谷

10 开政及平耳打拉图外组对下 小五八年上五十十五年 15年文中人型过班计区争为一种四日

国文四十个经过第四次经计 U.E. 公人類教 L教 人代 等 教

262

李祖传统出世國大陸田祖 比 欧 月 田。

265

图目 赞怪。 雄田山南

5 目《命

R. 短数数数数数数数



中国城里是城里一个四个

工匠路山田一谷里田田名田

图形数 多处过 甲冬 开开上

国 郵降回到 至 1

なり変な時の類な国と

数人数百甲含 国合性百年合 以原

271

272

五世國江蘇田門上上。

五五区区图区

田会風

273

过低斑图型?0

於IPP以國國國·N

歐松公益

以至今田里多日

A PART

月田王令出口这个农田园

276

O.TSP—级开下下进程 FITTIFFA CA ADD AT FITTING A Omitted S LOO E. Le Misplaced DO LATHER Misplaced by scribe. ELOVENTHE A Misplaced by scribe. IN MISPLACED TO M

多事、变效量、好量、图 图 3 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n 图 图 2 · n

15 世跃 医 经 通

应时阻Ⅲ→群负时Ⅲ.。

274

277

278

对保上上现代共产用民工工。 生物工农工工程的工作。

270



285

四國 按图图 11.0

286

新国里/空田里永。 江山(公里) 在 (国) 上山(公里) 在 (国) 上山(公里) 在 (国) 在 (国) 在 (国) 中 (国) 各 (国) 在 (国

287

海野教育家 高野教育教育教育教育教育的

用、瓦瓦山山。 第二季出产产生。 然上冬杯河旗。 河等出野茶~茶

282

283

284

国祖女王出。 四祖对十二世。 四祖对人生教、及母教、FLLE、国国、国

279

文字 () 在 (

Lo. E.

280

281



。《川西田田川》。 新生体的的的数据 R. 图取为大母中女人教 自在农乡区山田中田村。

欧田亚州内耳FF·0 政本山太母山 5世四日四日 Lo. E. YY 图 数日

一一一个公工工图人 1数国田山田町公2 国际公司 E 图图中处理图 14大学/陈山东南西·28 国的体外面对压净和阻力

296

FT P EL

像FDA PETT 图 W 対は登録を作べ 鼠野谷 女母 101

內下於四里入。 国夕正以多路过上 口因为,四因四个 **医租用配**址图14人 % 经中区国际 S は国人を国内の

293

四月段围里。 公省国民党工作工作工作 的国外的国际 国外国外图点 国国 全—

国型等分级国际产生时间

294

內下既開發。

DIAL 李柏 L

四日下出,西西山区山 **经分区产产**(115

中区岛田田

297

る神区る政 差 D Put DETER PLAT P **开终** 平途 中国 THT日区区4月至

R. 田田园 数内 除外欧平江 及戶下四個图

10岁777岁日日 通品级夕经 3.0 四国图内打图》

298 紅魚屛風口。 四年四年1115日中

国际公司工会会区 石柱村会出口政会教理

289

打全区公司中中中人。 一名四日至上四日 A 以及用於 J 茶型 少一图 国人強は出る 11 D 经第一日本中 1115 口爾地內公留學用 **路在茶路在**及到四四°8 国型体分对互出外租品

290

打公司中國公人及任田巴莊及上 AMAILAMA 农开建农PF山围 ITT 。 LO MARKET MALL

FT BL FIX TILLY F.3.01 W.LLAQQ 日夕岁 路標用到效效母效 阿内农乡公司至今出历了。1

291

Lo. E. YTY YX 数智计 **於科 政策 及** 医 军 工 10 西口打了一个四面 我是我们看到 於 出出了了了 **小型。因为用型型型型** 5月至

以及 在田村会社区 即於今姓

295

及在 医血 田町 10 1個國際四級 田町 100 **基础品上企为组建** 一个人 及 及 下 下

299

广西西山山岛山山 如声回



R袋 珊 国 L F 序 了四日 日田口 丁 推荐存至了区域 超点 可以なり対対中の田町

> 川县岛军人

军里国民人 和明色打发打压及和打打开 医13 的田安田安田村 这样了一个一大学典 Lo. E. 这就,目于下降,这些意思

"薛江西# 陆口日 10日本國中國中國中國 田今天及海岸町土品田及政 里來因了風水的祖子來了了 以即分为一曲曲曲句子的四 江园体再和即即徐团体目, 15 女 耳 引屈斑 珍 效 性 头 四 页

V.E. 短面面面对对教 英自牧话居会区 国政体を対

308

4. 位置文献 2.0 中內面質質的 国家四世间的对外对 · 孫增田州田田林 7 西山土里朝國土

三世には関門 产出口对好好不到??你被够区生阻口进办。

"小田人日及居"

住出山関門以便と 打空下胜倒了 5人了过于 答言字四四類。 母母母母母

はなな対

一年为成日

1917、绕州图1175

格沙尔四图图。

山田町谷下野

直除存在主

300

图 那 数 取 打 。

一个图像

面為近点在区

自《命

以及田田安田校

即数令数

301

上屬美上

共四四 三十

对你所有了人。

以到用 TT>

河公公

一位上田

一目积

直翻

陷野

5

o. \\

74

T

ATT

303 短期中耳图目1.0 東の割割は国が出口。人 国自国人下 安田外安田 下下西山 南山。

5、其群。如耳两点棕眉

304 业为还由越过了尽胜,加入。 與風風相望四四少平 工具各位的教育工程的对土土 打图外里野村

像川沙太园园。 对由教祖群年段程刻

305

的国际国际。 打区目日有严阳图台 門里面自口田田下区門

松子学校年农农厂用、四四、8

2 在田本田区区外共和国

306

小四直安区和 医柱 国本。 文本国图用限时间 的學學一個學學 具田野安片町

即数々数型

当時国用》ず「o 四年四十四 发票国际公共等日本国

R.公耳斯耳公子 大 一 IT YES 松門图图型山山 冷群区位置 图 21

母母母母田市



309

310

311

母 国田口妇 母 好 国 国 为 安 上 。

T型 TI 澳工产外型。 文文 Y TH

高级农农民民民会会部间。 國國政会会 发 女 教 女 母 教

212 放生 40 比上 2000 分 生生了 1000 分 生生了 1100 以 2000 以 生生了 1100 以 2000 以 200

日本田里 多マ 交 三等田田 多マ 交

314

315

· 图明的 中安安人安 图图 2000 图 2000

2 中世代《中国中华中国

及及及国际国际的工程。 是这种政策是一个。 是这种政策是一个。 是这种政策是一个。 是这种政策是一个。 是这种政策是一个。 是这种政策是一个。

317

郎松夕色

318

319



国图到了 國際教學教養國 可哲学和过时今时时

320

四世國內國國門。 **抵伍太平山田里口** 田山出土下西水田四少 **山砂塘江西西南江区驻田町**山 · 占 四 冬 区 及 下 厂 14人生教 及人工具工工 R. 图度对母教/教/教 可服务为对对的

321

山風的打路田中。 女即日國日田中 田村道生庙上 图首即欧阳 多了多个人的人的 西班 作 两 女 教 理

322

田田学院内目1.0 **冷溪豚型川江町闰一**国工 下四年 为四处单 多多多种多种种种种种 国 政 多 令 会 会 对 国

323

了届自为区别就用到 III 。 TH A R F 等 基 出 **欧西湖美国广西广西** 1月11日广 国的国合 海际区区国际

一个人数石田 GHI Lo. E. 既以及如何 R. 题图文本教 英 母 母 母 母 解 解 10 医女女母母

324

四國二区保工工厂。 外EEI Que TEUT THITTE 子了好了 日 5图数数人甲数 以世界時間發展來 到的农产的

325 。 利库教师和全国

THE TIPPE 必许为 **冰程与扭缩**。 即至於夕知

326

这事的11战王町10 世上1111日日日 开对牙

多要>及發圈。" 级母级屈用序 联段各分组

327

。」」正式以下发证出 置は重然を国生 女女 谷村 校天 夕田 口口口內口工厂 574771数数处理以 AT 图 TI 外 I

328

以為其田里內 可經。 **这种区国外进入上的工产** RELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

连口川下校日本 四国国国国 **对世際** 放起 教教 路客群少区野图: 阿伯尔及阿里罗里里

330

西國人格田園田野田村 **然,田文川下州山东** 》《沙路四里里农产 通知的人人人 国を理る R. 数数本量数 江田を出口なる公共国

331

PARTY MARY TORING **参生的教育工人人教园** 国民教务了自由的国际 以外还是其一个人的一个人。



国上的知 R. WATTA BITTA BETTA 即的好好的四世的

332

改在 C中 重型 [B] 計 。 直数40万万四十四十二 **心里及河岸及西部** 6国政党国际10

R. TY 国 原 東 四 医女孩 多人 医女女 10万里的时间的

333

出序於一因一次 到 敬 叶 黎 女 智 母性因为政 5 夕 图 日 图 图 图 Lo. E. 山区的田田谷田 Lo.E.T.公母要自负导 农区 图解AN **双型型型工作对外目区型** 10 上个下外开数型

安三茶 多日本

334

庭山原对 不加 围 由。 古る独体ではななと 广任英人成 伊弘

因为这种种种的一种 %,图库以大致多大数 不正在 女出口下令女牧田坦

。斑虫草丛联沙型 松子的四里里 THE

必 每 尽 国 图 图 8 8 以自多語學學以 國民於今後日

336

於一門 於照 田 日 1.0

TEI 为好为国T 1字母1月1年一世 政然了食 5 7 厘里 我知《母母 Lo. E. THE TALK TALKS AND A るなのは 對於一日 10 公共工事会会通道

337

不多人的人的人 多生人五日四日 阿國沙亞區 国家乡田里 2 图 图 图 **除**中 区 強な 在望。A A TI 多性性多性 政员会经通

無限は上国性〉可となり国本が。 及江湖 短 医寒及 留 平 烙川田留留中降無外及町町 本因和教生教育的 2 开西西西山上区区区 打车区、本交到租户上程工 一位四层对中国等的社 中央 第二位 [1] FT PA TONE PAT 少区、参级T PURTHIP N 海淮沙区岛江湖、图 201 不父人交话语名其时还会找到

339

医数日漆 17日本本本語語 **家口 4 大日山田 《天日》** 直極人民四天深世。 學面人國味 路爾里中歐 2000年 1000年 11 多五 中国国际 10 中国

工业 经一级 压力人 四日本政學出出了 四及取 网 ET 对 A A A A A A 15 日日日本州江上本人公子江

o. \\ 以到农库参阅 相無行性等 打过时打匪軍官官行軍人 格母格体的企用翻翻。



海星的好五效中

格小雄区可以接上一种出一

一种工作 多对多人工打

內下路 图入。

人下海… 必你肝你出面 京は古人は、古の古代は

348

O. 11/19/19/19/19/19/19/19 低片萬盟對了密珍語型 西國門 **降** 医 **医** 以 出 多 在 田 会 耳 **内**对 令 农品 1月

349

我到了国际的国际。 强烈的人国际 我一块国口在了上位了区外 国国际外部国际中国中国

350

河區冒角於門路里里 評〉。 医上面性實际日本 序文型以出版图 国的四国 ははなるまで、大人ながあ

351

公开及图公平 国民群人。 四个一个一个 PHENT THE THE 5 丁乙分二十一一一一 能要格格及民國國 A 可用る単正なる数は国

內下跌 軍級。 四年多四十年日 这年4日 **四**甲 ·福瓦爾中 5面面

AT HATE

R. TTT LANGE 10次数数石田等区 即位をなる

345

0. 公司四日社日际分包 田村及對今金仟 压阻床及众级周

346

区任 图 下 区 图 77.0 人以移行 TOT THE HOLD TO I

首交流 対害難野塚年本 国内のなり、対

347

0. 《公司》 EST WAY 西女女妇 》。[12] [1] [1] R. YY YY TETT YOUR

R. TOPE TOPE 国在了这个人工程》的 下今一年日本人主人 医外球性下环压力 图 51 石田田名出田田

343

以食好 容 至 好 宜 中 於 在图上图下图及 **亚甲 对了下的 医胶**甲取 ME - 打砂山 於 好路 压然 女 图 图 本 國民即數學校 多了TY A REMAIN 当 到日日



机时间工机的人经时间10.0 丹田的到到一百八日 西班際門面 爾亞自己母科日的今中 烙下於你用類類。 及人数后用金田区 原好农办对

355

全可必要。HIDT TET TET TO 为上土人田人田人田人工工工 任为萨姆西田母 **山村村村村村村村村村** 少时打到打倒打, 安康李安康》於阿图图

356

公全四里粉单区 对图外数据的图片 **科國下除無人及即** 77日本教堂公司 5世 图 数 阿西谷夕鱼过至今田时

357

图和陈图图即入。 面細程下除 40个众四胜灯图里上出。 密度を多に下の下口 (型 (型) A **一届任任会出区 (安全教学)**

10、平耳其对下区。10个人的 拉爾多雄型門路祖母軍區 THE Erasure はなる。社は、一種を教を生し、一般を 阿克林法理能工作之下 人工工人工 公耳中国 (四) 変なる一個なる

数于教 烙川及 垂翅 即后移 今夕江 百岁 出世

如下在了一种的 开放

KAT THE TIKE

神軍 至 至 至 至 至 四 海鱼屋园区工产区区里区 **放取好好好好**

無区型田川中でるるとして上上い 多数型式绕性上上上 \$ \$ \$ 10 b

Lo. E. 生 联 4

Lo. E

每少國本四十五四本國子母 江村 经中下工工资中中,进行工 产用少县产生的 对 图 的 的 江土田村人工文四年四十二 4人在在四周中的一个 形型在1244日国上11日本" 原在安全的国际及对西州 你 學 答 來 保 保 知 知 强 出 出 强 出 思 出 即因來少為江田今祖四



談韓国政体打区内工厂

田鱼园心

像中冬一路中区过图"

河内称少型 过度中国时。

成者及者胜国人。

农生阻户的 出版 中 夕 切 广 田岛下人工品群中家歌 农村 河山田谷 本层 歐野外 後年來於III> 及山山西路出 好班 全 工 下 女 女 教 对 对

368

区一个一个 会会 格开外体群及政图图。 古祖 全区区 人名

一位自为尽力及在阻风。 和西南年初祖出 **了好班图刊中的校** 国会政分

來了答為在 环境 發展 强 即在农乡村山田中田田

370

四十二十四年在入中八十四十二。 到强却除阿拉萨区的国际 A肉类物品的 THE SIM TO DITTOGRAPHO. 5 CIT THE THEM THE 下至了西江中人村出 成本 **除开存辞在**图图图 国出る所はなる数は四世

371

》是这一种一种的一种,但是一种一种, 全分 产过阻厂

20人种理数内容可以 口产的农生为广

364

A M TH Y F F F B M A

7年全世 4

及 团 內 女

機會的一個一個

国内 对 国际 国际

2 石田子名田江西安全公司

359

黎佳星在田柱 女 女 女 女 女 女 女 女 国现象 为 国 国 及 女 教 国 国 国

360

型区 农 下 因 中 母 母 妇 可 引领 14 人工人 15 人工 过國中後甲於阿打 冷田 学校中区出图第 国田等为西西南田田

开倒下中国打到了。 五五 在 五五五 山及及甘西及四曲網 1年國中國和國 5年到日本园 格西谷 谷田 及 及 图》 国现代中安日 正安在农田国

《新田五國》 区际 田町 戶口。 巨四对联加州教廷证 的國際國際中人口發力一 多田图图用中国 · 其一人多文多石 四母 四分 **经票**对除册及证据图图。 石田 安田 四田 安田田

365 1四颗的作用形。 一年五月四日四十四十 山山社文学出人场 格II分及 国土 國·N 2次金谷石田金田区 原好, 夕对

366 **欧叶及在**国界入。 四日及上西日四 打场上出版。四四十二 超 然下 食 祖一姓 图 刊中以 ?

R. 因 於下人財 **网络独外**及2000 10 数 母级后进会出了 区数々を記

IO. E. 南田田城级产为国

367 **经联及日**日中中外。



376

377

广广性外发生、压厂型产品产生的10mk等等等,不是对工业。20mk,在10mk,在

378

多了多多年少知湖 園。

372

写要专出区组产产出四个。 红学通客后组产产中四个人及一个个个人会赚多好的四个人。

373

374

中田鱼鱼河鱼

375

位于其实的工程的产生的 自然 1.0



出来国にいってよった。一点国際には対し、 安徽的工程的图片的 四分一門 **人姓父里以及出口将进上发出。** 期 取容分分 多强定发医医压发医生生遗型 甲甲甲 一年数日子不及以及日本人成了教工 带山中国17月04月1次。31年1217日1117 政政人工工厂及是四 打了黎中下在祖日鄧为打爭下的打目在了 7四年 平 下 国际政体 & 经过

工效平位 教母 经工程 下一种 经工程工程工程工程工程 然源区园-型取鱼

第 四 数 日 十 日 路 日 山 日日日上野中国口談 日西区安国大田湾 下國中國生民之 101

R.L.它田可归田田 数数 政士田里里西西西西西 1 校 相 及 数 3 日 日 为 田 4 日 今的 LA 風客 母 及 國本 L B L AL 公理时时中国黑溪里中时时的 上江上江上 於下山 後 在江州山 国的城中不过上入郊水出到上上 1月月期出了出《文 14及兩個類類型 过生多出出 客厅茶一个的 政权及及过

开谷野农17年日经10 **除》於日始福山縣** とまる 田里 客手 を 21年文本用产 国人班斯明山村址社 及其他學術學學 及田倉世外人 ALLERIA 10个个女女 题 注

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国外外任五区日每。 探照证辞及可以 **江东参江川村多文外**上土 多000mm 100mm 100m

383 公食器圈》。 る単は田町に公郊で、ケダトト 於 TY 及 图 Mar. A 校母政府部府 真臣徐夕这一。

384 是中国内廷 区 41.0 到 一种 区 工 日 平日 日平 立住庭围蒙空口工 农工产品中央票约1户5 BAL ME A MAN 区 日发 百里 多日 政会经期



網子の四次をして、以び各な田内、山 图型探及四下图型图图 三世界生食四分上一個外面外面的 型性 医神经性 医原性 数-38日用用 B 图 区 **网络斑翅丛欧叶**

LO. E. Y KORRY THREE FOR PET

以美国江田多林南广为国泰为 1157时会外上到1月1日日本 J AART TITA LATALA PALLING WEB 國國國教教司教教司

白甲酮目 四日 女不会子 图库的人型数多么数屈用作 政众校及强

人工工工工工工工工 阿阿罗田里海多人 阿里 李子子 一个 **上四四な姿をすった** 金人文区工产事产工生 01 **利耳客区图及区中门** 上江 下 安班 对 对 对 对 班里的红色工作的工作

阻尔至广户外》等了一门上 即好面外出庙里众过 国 教 国 教 国 区 市的中国的政务分级中人工人人 20日文层层

386

田村山村田村村祖皇 打下的解的打破过其的 題好母發發 好生人 以其 門三 中国首首的中国中国 如田中華國人中田弟 美国工会好 写真 国口 以 四分图 1年以上 LO.E. THE 在年冬安岸杯林園出 朝时在 图 图 中的

388

田田田田田田 整在对如隔户 野外 中 即 穷 生 以数上一种工程中的工程中的工程。 少四 買口買口叉四門 国海市等户区国际的 **上班域內上 美玩风产 即復三本** 美人馬門四夜上好四田。 田 薩門道以外田 母二族 3 田野园內町町口



| 国内 | 国口 | 国口 | 安康及閩閩中的四年四次上51 面目的山西的国面 国外上獨立人口阿爾斯 **第二日上ゲームを四の出機談** 阿外世四四里四叉Lin

389

的过去对这种国际不同时的 出。 山田田谷三冬 一路 随上中 **法公司生产即将将父母工** まれていなった。まれては、 超级性性性 對一時中 羅江內 即母母之來 LO.ETH 知人甘及命 每年茶一碗中平灰 出图"8

390

好在村上租外租上。 **打工人的上口的工工** 了 五个日本 **摩封衛門門門里衛以門**了 好任 图中国体下。 1 匯 成 下 類 作 概論 四個一個一個 TU 数数压出压 900 国國軍軍軍軍 战人母终 不致人作下致 V.E. 姆胜生场母道

391

路 間 工 至 工 致 工 致 日 中 。

上限 五里 五里 五里 四月 平 严 關 写 2 ◆田上面十四四十 TAMA LO.E. X开知道冊刊

山鸟图图

每年资本维好阻照。 四世於今後2月 田夕田田中

多 > 好 题 图 十多 中 图 一种 人名 在 中 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 11 上西方各位社上 LO.E. TYTH AT LA 在对全下和4个人 多來翻取了五世 **经在一个经验** 三十一個 四十四十四十四日 國一二 15 平区下级数件区时经

393

型四日夕区打陆 围然。 內打不可不同一一四一一 了在時期的人名 的产品的多位的产品人 教工を独など、美国四句。



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四次次到了11四至40平全。 **阿罗斯金利拉西拉及中**斯 **国农用作业 東到其** 5 * 国际 医 **利斯教教育** 道庄净的一个对 20.67日下日下日本公司 说。因今,因不此就解不成为。 **TAMMATH ALE MALL** 阳阳阳岛人及四四四日 THIT THE STATE OF THE 人公子自 经自己公公 15



0 XYYY \$\$ bb

ML 茶本】題

THE BOY

1月平江区区中入河西山西区区区区 **及四个人经**上区区上上上上大双谷里之缘出 因各個門內在各門理學例門門里學到了 。 国家国际区域的国际区域区域 文寫本庭里,來母們不成的一致地內 田野岛山田田田田田田田田村 图为对过中国国中国际过程 可然下無因的發來自然了終世 数图像P园 在 图 1 年 日 1 年 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 日 1 日 1 日 日 1 日 **这个打陆对政外打陆对**了对 **从**型 红 鹿 到四山理库水管 型的相面 相級組 Lo. E 少一块 A LH 教 文 五 L 教 教 文 江外四日中日今日今日 人出國於江江河周囲開始四日 **国国内及经中国文经**参目过4 国地区经验中国外企业一个区区中区域 等 等 海 多 中 四 日 中 25 了叶长数之从图解第277年日日数数79 为以 ALALAMA LITA 图中国人 THI THE DIETOGRAPHY 因鱼兽的人性的大型,一种一种 多上茶一茶那一杯與不與問題 05 U.E. 7 1911年 18 4 经牙道

全なな 2000 MACK TO MA 3 MB ATT ME 南自 MY DETERMINE 10女人群人世名 R. 片一日 MT 頂中 A DELLE THEORY 15番片目 | 下午目 国园 国园区在1 尼屏羅內 古田田田 內門 经 中 大 区 强 公 园 英人三级 库里公司 西公公司

401 图17年为1年图 安生五四四十五日 4年的公田 联广 陈及及中事 R. 源出到 安 较 配合公公司

402 网里可以 图 4. 数型的国际 进行 图 111 年 为国 170 平 医 四 國 任 人 國 公 公益及因效因平面了针形到了。

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南夕日江江西南南

CONTRACTOR OF THE SAME OF THE 命一个四个 阿野公安包围即



《《教育生》》。 (注) 《 (注) 《 (注) 《 (注) 《 (注) 《 (注) 》。 (注) 》。 (注) 《 (注) 》。 (注) 《 (注) 》。 (注) 》 (注) 》。 (注) 》 (注) 》。 (注) 》。 (注) 》 (注) 》 (注) 》。 (注) 》 (注) 》 (注) 》。 (注) 》 (

403

新聞戶自 4 世

0.1一四条件等了性以生 原业 四日 四日 上西山 5下图段效平下人 国外国人上的对对国人 萨爾女 R. MANTHE AND R. R. 田和山西的安县人 10 下班上里下班中国 東山多古人 人家厅工工工工工工工工工 西山山城中江南西 安文 即國土田田國 15 数女女女女人 U.E. 军上降众级道

404

医血血素型效性量性的 Po De Lo

405

406

海底土分产 医原丛及对外国内上。 第一个工工 体 分产 国内市 今次中国实出国上产工工工业。 今次公安中公里的工工工工业。

国际多级国际全域国图。



如本体体上达出经理中期的上上 经基份的上。 路区区三届专业四世岛的 **对四四面图片连接上的图** 5年四月四十四十四日日日日日日 平过多四个四个四个四个 第一种区里河外1个四次4条 数较多在区域 **秦秋月**五八世 Lo. E. 城工五下八十二 **新文本刊** THERETHIS THE SHIP SOLITIVES SERVICE **森まり 茶まな 在 園園 沙田田庄 | 这** 女 女哥耳

为了过度 图图 然后,因此是一种 女 汝母 耳 致 下 肉 下 效 下 效 下 效 人工工 越 致 致 在 国 工 下 里 因 女 4层以外中区中区中区中国中。 田宮郎中日四今日日四年 今天 田田 欧丁平IM 四季 田村 多一多一多一种 图点 10 日本 本 公司 图

公路里以後至一下一對口區 李农开发 即為一般是 **《对外经》被使用了区,严重工** · 对理了一个中心的一个 **州山西岛为少安山村 新教女母母母母母母女女女** 拉一口对这个农业期上" A KL B. 图 校 女 大 中 校 一 校 中 校

410

基本公司工作

班文上上面影图显示。 田村两个红楼四十五 可以是被被破坏上点 5万国州政日及南 打成打阻阻阿里 LO. E. THE THE THE STATE OF THE ,成为且库出数4

多三级 医生子 医血管 四群令对区的全部国

411

四年 田界 工图 日 田 四 本级野 平野的 了四班政会公安日刊 **开风女女母酒肉工** 了城侯四段中国政府。 安年春/安区农村图"8 当时在 这个数型



國外国門軍機門的內面 不多 多人 TATATHE PRO 於一次,發揮生生生物。在此人 阿野谷田田安田田安田南京 馬灣城山中四里中海江東安王遊擊 今後出 世界日本 刘阳战国领域 以下女子女会强烈 **数用到及下八个区**区 15 于四洲人知时们 TYT 中海安里 TITE 到10世代 打工工 图图图《图图》 五世今 田田 《 安 下 及 既好存倒

413

414

o.中国技术文数题 中国的国际人数是国际 可用的一个人数。Scribe. Se. 图 图 为自然及人数。Scribe. Scribe.

415

於 E型 AUL B 且 Lo 压肉到了压碎工 西型田町 田本外面上社社 如今祖中图刊: LO.EL 对区中国下沟 工艺的农路当色 10 平耳文目 中 0 · 1 國軍軍軍 家总统对加上产区中国产工区 资格及生国工厂上区 建国人 安年 参 多 女 女 安 图 15 姓田 生 拉 女女子道 MANAGER STATES THE STATES AND A STATES AND A

416



THE THE THE THE THINK SEED THE SE omitted by WHITE THE THE TENTE TO THE TENT 数件 平下性田子自立斯及所以平下在数国位 寒 不 田 人 女 田 田 平 口 日 京 口 日 文 日 内 张进生 为出级日一人口日冬 在下下。 的因外以出口的历史的一种 10 XT F EX EXTENT IS Lo. E. 國子道在然園」孫口相繼 国自由山山的 M KANDER STATES TH TE THE PERMIT THE PARTY THE THE SECOND S 四大國際的 **《参加区域等区域外** 發明知理

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THY A FIND A FIN

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U. E. DATTON PETER OF THE











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